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Travel and Tobacco Levy; U. S. Aids French Africa; New Post for Sherburne

The World's Day—June 12, 1942

Washington: Travel and Tobacco Tax Rise Asked

Doubling of the present 5 per cent tax on transportation and increases in tobacco taxes was voted by the House Ways and Means Committee to provide an estimated $125,800,000 in new revenue. [Financial Page.]

Doubling of gasoline ration units for A and B cards was announced by the Office of Price Administration to provide a sufficient supply for a two-week extension, from June 30, of the temporary rationing plan. [Page 1.]

A bill restoring to $40 monthly the pension payable to World War veterans suffering from permanent total nonservice-connected disability, which was reduced to $30 in 1933, was signed by President Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt will address the nation on all radio networks from 6:45 to 6:50 E. W. T. tonight on the salvage campaign for scrap rubber and metals which opens Monday, the White House announced.

A WPA supply bill providing $336,000,000 for employment of an average of 400,000 persons monthly in the fiscal year beginning July 1 was passed by the House and sent to the Senate. [Page 10.]

An Alaska War Council, to be primarily a civilian defense agency, was set up at Presidential executive order with Gov. Ernest Gruening as chairman; the council was directed to maintain close liaison with military authorities.

New discussions between the United States and Russia will be undertaken to follow up the Roosevelt-Molotoff negotiations with a view toward working out means of obtaining postwar objectives outlined in the Atlantic Charter. [Page 1.]

Europe: More U. S. Aid to French North Africa

United States shipments of nonmilitary supplies will be resumed to French North Africa, following a period since April when they were shut off pending investigation of the new French Government under Pierre Laval, it was announced by Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Spanish Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer arrived in Paris en route to Italy.

Diplomatic exchange liner Drottningholm docked at Lisbon, Portugal, with 985 Axis diplomats and citizens from the Americas. Three diplomatic trains bearing nationals of American countries are due in Lisbon from Germany.

Duke of Gloucester, personal aide-de-camp to his brother, King George VI, has completed inspection of United States forces in India, it was announced.

Execution of an unspecified number of Greek hostages after an attempt to sabotage a railway near Athens, was announced in an Italian-German communiqué.

Archbishop of Canterbury will broadcast a message to all the peoples of the United Nations, Sunday, at 4 p. m. E. W. T.

Britain's War Office announced a staff reorganization designed to link supply and procurement closer, it was announced in London. [Page 6.]

British Government candidate in the Llandaff and Barry by-election was returned with a majority of 5,600 votes over his independent Socialist opponent, the British Radio reported.

New England: Sherburne Acting Adjutant General

Brig. Gen. John H. Sherburne was appointed Acting Adjutant General of Massachusetts by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. [Page 2.]

American Legion Auxiliary national president, speaking at Marblehead, Mass., urged women to unite to further the war effort, but not to enter uniformed services. [Details and picture: Page 4.]

Major shifts in radio programs from Boston stations will become effective Monday morning. Stations affected include WBZ, WNAC, WHDH, and WAAB. [Page 5.]

The American Astronomical Society, meeting in New Haven, Conn., was told that British and American statesmen have overlooked the factor of distance in international relations. [Page 2.]

Maine's political pot boiled more briskly as Congressman Oliver announced his intention to remain in next Monday's primary contest. [Page 2.]

Former Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts will seek Democratic nomination for Representative in Congress from 11th Congressional District. [Page 1.]

The War: Germans Push Offensive on Kharkov

Russia: Nazis stepped up attacks around Kharkov and maintained heavy pressure on Sevastopol.

Libya: British tank columns sought to halt Nazi armored units which turned northeastward after capturing Bir Hacheim.

China: Chinese authorities acknowledged fall of Chuhsien, strategic rail center in western Chekiang Province.

Australia: Allied fliers shot down a Japanese flying boat and a fighter plane and set big fires in attack on Rabaul, New Britain.

Americas: Mexico Controls Blacklisted Firms

President Avila Camacho signed a decree at Mexico City permitting the Government to occupy and operate blacklisted firms and providing that enemy nationals can be ordered to do business only in certain areas.

National: Parachute Training at Chanute Field

Training of soldiers in the packing of parachutes and in their technical construction and operation stressed at Chanute Field, Ill. [First page, second section.]

A two-day observance of Flag Day was planned throughout the United States Saturday and Sunday with large parades scheduled in New York and Chicago. [Page 3.]

Canada: Pacific Defense Put Under Stuart

Canada's Pacific area defense was put under the temporary command of Lieut. Gen. Kenneth Stuart, chief of the Dominion's General Staff.

Lord Louis Mountbatten, chief of Britain's Commandos, came to Ottawa for consultations with the chiefs of staff of Canada's armed forces.

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Weather Predictions

WARM SHOWERS RAIN COLD

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Milk Drivers Strike, Soon Back, Apologize

By the Associated Press

St. Louis, Mo., June 12

More than 400 drivers for the Pevely Dairy Company went on strike June 10 but returned to work in 90 minutes—and apologized for the walkout.

"We are definitely wrong," said an official of the American Federation of Labor Milk Wagon Drivers' and Dairy Workers Union. "We owe the company an apology."

He explained the strike was caused by a mixup in the listing of names on the drivers' "extra boards."

Holeless Gas Cards Hop To Double Value

Increased ration is to carry holders over to July 15; scrap rubber drive opens Monday.

Two major announcements affecting New England motorists were made by Government officials today, one of which equally affects families with no automobiles.

1. The temporary gasoline rationing period was extended from July 1 to 15. To tide over the extra two weeks, motorists who have exhausted their cards may apply for new ones, while those who have portions of their present cards unused will benefit through an increase in the ration unit from three to six gallons.

2. Every household will be urged by President Roosevelt to find scrap rubber of all kinds and sell it to filling stations for one cent a pound as part of a nationwide collection drive commencing next Monday.

Announced by OPA

Extension of the gasoline ration period affecting all the East Coast states, was announced by the Office of Price Administration at Washington.

Under its terms, the basic unit value of A and B cards now in use will be increased from three to six gallons, effective at 12.01 a. m. next Monday. Those who have been conserving on gasoline thus will be able to carry on to July 15 without further appeal to ration boards.

Those card holders who have exhausted all the units on their ration cards by next Monday may apply for supplemental cards for use from July 1 to 15, but will be subject to the same tests by local boards as those who have already applied for supplemental cards due to unusual needs.

Continuance of the ration period into the next month causes a problem in connection with auto use tax stamps, since these must be presented at time of registration for the permanent gasoline rationing, which begins July 15, yet must be affixed to all windshields by July 1.

Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue in Massachusetts, said today he had no instructions on this point, but there were indications that motorists who carry the stamps in their pockets through the first half of July would not be prosecuted.

Registration

In some quarters, it was suggested that the next registration might conceivably be held before July 1, instead of after, with use of the new cards deferred until July 15.

The scrap rubber collection, announced by Mr. Roosevelt, is to take place from June 15 through June 30. An informal discussion of it will be given by the President tonight by radio from 6:45 to 6:50 p. m. over all networks.

Terming the rubber situation extremely serious, Mr. Roosevelt again urged the people to cut down on pleasure driving and reduce both automobile speed and mileage.

He told a press conference he had no idea when a person with four tires might be able to get new ones. It may be a long, long time, he said. So, he added, it is a matter of common sense to make existing tires wear as long as possible.

Reporters noted that he had mentioned persons with four tires and inquired whether that meant that owners of five might not have five very long. The President said he did not know.

Picture of new gas ration book: Page 2.

U. S. Air Power Won Coral Sea Battle, Carrier Lexington Sunk by Japanese; 'Practical Measures' by U. S.-Russia

New conversations look to enduring peace as lend-lease to Soviet extends after war.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 12—New conversations between Russia and America will be undertaken shortly to fill in the "practical measures" of an enduring peace alliance among the United Nations, it developed today in the wake of the widespread Congressional and public indorsement of the agreements just reached between Moscow, London and Washington.

The United States, following up the Roosevelt-Molotoff negotiations, has now paralleled the 20-year Russo-British mutual assistance pact with its own Soviet-American "mutual aid" agreement carried out under the provisions of the Lend-Lease act.

The new agreement is described by the United States Government as an additional link in the chain of solidarity being forged by the United Nations and it reaches to two announced purposes:

To prosecute the war against aggression to a successful conclusion.

To build a new and better world.

It is now evident that the United States does not intend to wait until the end of the war to begin the formulation of the peace.

Only the Beginning

The postwar lend-lease agreements recently completed with Great Britain and China and now signed with Russia are simply the beginning, not the end of these negotiations and, it is now announced, the broad principles of these agreements are soon going to be implemented with detailed and practical terms.

The further conversations with Russia, carrying on where President Roosevelt and Vyacheslav M. Molotoff, Soviet Comissar for Foreign Affairs, left off, will, it is said authoritatively, be undertaken at an early convenient date with the view of working out the best means of attaining the postwar objectives outlined in the Atlantic Charter.

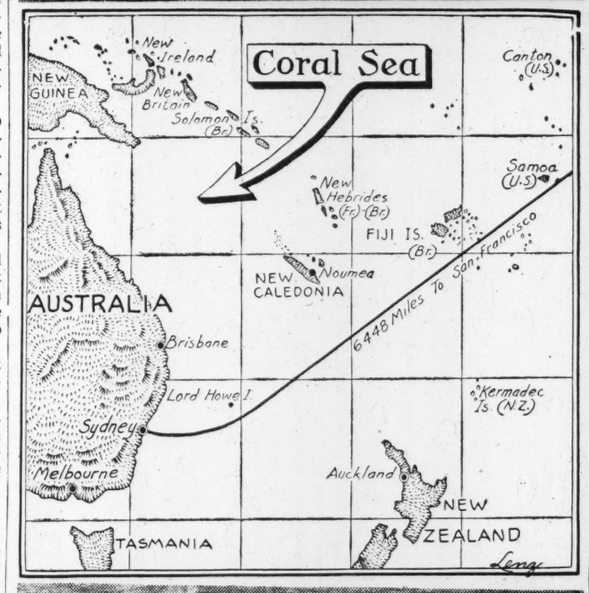
The "mutual aid" agreement, announced at midnight last night in Moscow and Washington, adds the Soviet Union to Britain, China and a growing list of countries, including those nations represented by their exiled governments in London, which are now pledged to take these "practical measures to create a better world hereafter."

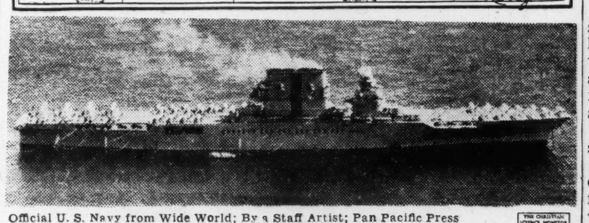
"The latest agreement between the U. S. S. R. and the United States," it is emphasized in the preamble to the agreement itself, "does not attempt to foresee or to define precise and detailed terms of settlement. Broad principles are laid down designed to prevent any narrowly conceived settlement which might have disastrous effects on the economic welfare of our own people, the Soviet people and the world generally."

The pattern of a postwar association of the United Nations is percepibly taking shape. It is being founded first to achieve economic

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Full text of mutual aid agreement between U. S.-Russia: Page 7.





Official U. S. Navy from Wide World; By a Staff Artist; Pan Pacific Press

Air Power Was Key to Battle

Map shows the Coral Sea, where tremendous battle between United States planes and a strong Japanese fleet took place on May 7, 1942, and adjacent area. Above map are American Scout Bombers in flight formation, while below is the U. S. S. Lexington, sunk by the Japanese.

U. S. unit commander tells of finding enemy and attacking carrier under convoy.

By the Commander of an American Torpedo Plane Squadron in the Coral Sea Battle as told to Clark Lee

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC (AP)—At 8 a. m. our scout planes loom out of an overcast sky and come aboard. The word quickly spread through the ship that they have sighted an enemy aircraft carrier and that we are to attack. The date is May 7—five months after the assault on Pearl Harbor.

In the room where the pilots of my squadron are seated with me around a large table there is an atmosphere of tension. It eases as we set to work plotting our courses and planning our method of attack.

The pilots' flying gear—gloves, life jackets, helmets — is beside their chairs. There is little conversation and I don't give any fight talk. Everybody knows what we are up against. We hear the fighters taking off above us. Then our turn comes and we walk up to the flight deck where our planes are waiting, already warmed up and with crews aboard.

Heading for Objective

I take the squadron up through thick weather and we bee-line for our objective. . . .

At the point where we expected to contact the enemy there is nothing but unbroken sea beneath us. We continue steadily northward. . . .

Finally I see specks which steadily grow into ships. We all have a new feeling of tenseness that lasts until we are actually in action. Then it disappears. Those few minutes of waiting for contact are undoubtedly the worst.

I take the squadron down fast. I see below only three enemy ships. They are steaming east, with a cruiser off each bow of the carrier and about four miles in advance of it. Very possibly there were other ships—destroyers and cruisers—in the enemy force, but if so I didn't see them.

We get lined up on the carrier and head straight for it. When we are still about 10 miles away the nearest cruiser opens on us. We see the reddish-orange flash of its guns and quickly change course. . . . Then there are black puffs a mile ahead of us. . . .

The cruiser's second salvo is so close that we hear the "whaps" of the shells. We swing out away from his range.

My tail gunner shouts over the radio that two "97" fighters are after us. They square away and dive on us from our quarter, coming within 150 yards and then zooming away. To shake them we dodge back toward the cruiser,

Continued on Page 9, Column 7

15 Japanese ships are sunk and 20 damaged in battle, Navy department says.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The Navy disclosed details of the Battle of the Coral Sea today. It was a significant victory for American naval air power, illustrating as graphically as the Battle of Midway Island, the dominant role that aircraft have assumed in sea warfare. The United States, however, lost the aircraft carrier Lexington, a destroyer, and a supply tanker.

Against this, Japan lost 15 and possibly 17 ships, including the new aircraft carrier, the Ryukaku, and 20 vessels were damaged.

The intermittent engagement, which began as early as March 10 and continued until May 8, marked the first time in history that virtually all damage was inflicted by air power.

In announcing the results in Washington, the Navy Department said the defeat suffered by the Japanese probably saved Australia from invasion or isolation. Thus the Coral Sea Battle, like the Midway Island engagement, proved that air power can drive off an invasion fleet. Perhaps the United States now will be able to rearrange its Pacific Coast defenses to give more responsibility to land-based aircraft, thereby releasing for offensive action elsewhere naval units that more or less have been held in home waters.

Japanese losses in the Coral Sea were broken down by the Navy as follows:

One aircraft carrier, 3 heavy cruisers, 1 light cruiser, 2 destroyers, several transports, and a small supply vessel sunk.

One cruiser and 1 destroyer severely damaged and probably sunk.

More than 20 ships, including 1 aircraft carrier, 3 cruisers, 2 aircraft tenders, and 3 destroyers severely damaged.

The Lexington, America's largest aircraft carrier and one of the fastest ships of this type in the world, was caught without its planes by Japanese bombers and torpedo carrying planes on May 8.

It was hit many times and numerous fires broke out. The crew succeeded in putting out the fires, however, and the vessel started a run for the nearest friendly port. En route, a terrific internal explosion occurred and the Lexington sank. The Navy said fatalities were relatively light.

The Japanese appear to have suffered their heaviest losses at the very beginning of the battle on March 10 when carrier-based American planes and land-based bombers, operating from Australia, attacked enemy units in the harbors at Salumaua and Lae, New Guinea. More than 20 Japanese ships were sunk or damaged in this action.

In the fighting in Russia today the Germans appeared to be stepping up their attacks around Kharkov and to be continuing heavy pressure against Sevastopol, which Berlin now petulantly refers to as "the strongest fortress in the world," but there was as yet no indication that the long-awaited Nazi major offensive had begun.

The Libyan fighting centers around a point 30 miles southeast of Tobruk where British tank columns are seeking to block the progress of powerful Nazi armored units which turned northeastward yesterday after capturing Bir Hacheim, southern anchor in the British defense system.

On the China war front Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Chinese armies suffered another reverse with the acknowledged fall of Chuhsien, strategic rail center in Western Chekiang Province, and Japanese troops were now reported striking into neighboring Kiangsi Province over a 30-mile area.

Fire Power Forces Change In Libyan Tank Tactics

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN LIBYA, June 12—Radical innovations in tank-warfare tactics have distinguished the present North-African fighting from all previous campaigns, including that of last winter. Instead of running engagements ranging back and forth over wide areas, which had been the prevailing tactics in the past, the present trend has been toward position battles within a constant area with fire power and gunnery accuracy deciding the issue.

The campaign assumed this character when the attacking Germans, who sought to push their rapidly moving armored columns toward their objectives in a swift war of movement, felt the staggering impact of the newly increased

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Curley Announces Candidacy For Congress in 11th District

James M. Curley, perennial and oft-beaten candidate for State-wide office, today abandoned the State office field to seek the Democratic nomination for Representative in Congress from the 11th Congressional district.

His formal announcement for the seat now held by Representative Thomas A. Flaherty (D) of Massachusetts was no surprise. The politically-wise former Governor apparently did not relish the prospects of facing either Gov. Leverett Saltonstall or Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, both of whom are expected to be candidates for re-election in November.

The latter administered a smashing defeat to Mr. Curley in the 1936 Senatorial election. Governor Saltonstall rolled up a 148,000 vote margin over Mr. Curley in 1938 in the gubernatorial contest.

Today Governor Saltonstall, in his fourth year as Chief Executive, appears politically stronger than ever, despite hopes of Democratic leaders that the birth-control issue will swell the Democratic voter turnout and benefit their candidates.

Furthermore, Senator Lodge, despite his pre-Pearl Harbor isolationism, appears to be a hard man for Mr. Curley to face.

The Flaherty seat in the 11th district is expected to be thrown open to all comers by appointment of Representative Flaherty to the $10,000 a year Postmastership of Boston. The district is particularly strong Curley territory. The former Governor always polls a heavy vote in Charlestown and other parts of this district. Furthermore, the Democratic nomination is tantamount to election.

It is possible that Mr. Curley will be opposed in the district by Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Massachusetts, whose 9th district is abolished under the redistricting plan adopted by the 1941 Republican Legislature. Representative Eliot, prior to the Curley talk, was considered an active candidate for the Flaherty post. He has done some political spade work in the district. In the redistricting Mr. Eliot's home was included in the 11th district.

On the other hand Mr. Curley lives in the 10th district, the bailiwick of Representative George Holden Tinkham, (R) of Massachusetts,

Heat 'Stymies' Bridge; Gasoline Is Delayed

Because heat expanded the metal in the L Street drawbridge, South Boston, and prevented the bridge being opened, delivery of a consignment of 250,000 gallons of gasoline was delayed 10 hours today.

A tug and a gasoline-carrying barge, attempting to come down through the bridge and into the harbar, was prevented from getting through yesterday until the cooling breezes of night released the "jam" in the bridge draw.

After the two craft reached the open harbor, the wartime port restrictions concerning vessels moving after dark caused further delay so that the gasoline that was expected to be delivered at 6 a. m. today could not be before 4 p. m.

Anglo-Soviet Pact Tied to Freedom

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—An agreement was signed at the Soviet Embassy today for establishment of direct diplomatic relations between Russia and Canada.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 12—In the enthusiastic reception here today for the Anglo-Soviet treaty of alliance, major emphasis is laid on its long-term significance for the reconstruction of Europe and the world. In fact it is seen as the best guarantee yet against still another war after this one.

A dramatic postscript to Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's announcement of the Anglo-Soviet treaty in Commons yesterday was when Mr. David Lloyd George, white-locked veteran Premier of World War I, with his musical Welsh voice quivering with emotion, declared the treaty marked an achievement he had been working for for 20 years—an achievement which if it had come earlier would have prevented this war. The same feeling is voiced almost universally by the British press today.

Some commentators here are frank in admitting that the treaty is likely to play an even bigger part in European politics than the parent document — the Atlantic Charter.

As Mr. Vernon Bartlett, Independent Member of Parliament and a by-no-means blind admirer of everything Russian, says in today's News Chronicle:

"Britain and the United States had been closely associated long before they became united in the war against the Axis; Britain and the Soviet had to overcome a whole generation of suspicion be-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Question of Identity: Mr. Brown or Mr. Red

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 12

Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotoff was just plain "Mr. Brown" to the White House staff during his visit to this country. That was so they would not refer to him by his real name and inadvertently give away the secret that he was here.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early, giving reporters the announcement of the Molotoff mission, displayed a picture of the Foreign Commissar and President Roosevelt, declaring it was a photo of the Chief Executive and Mr. Brown.

"Why didn't you call him Mr. Red?" somebody quipped.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 12—Keeping secret the visit of Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff was one of the dizziest experiences Washington has ever gone through.

It began like a passage out of a romantic novel of the Balkans; it carried through into incidents that had a comic aspect, and wound up with a closer unity between three great nations fighting Naziism.

The result was spectacular, but the day-to-day developments were often quaint and incongruous.

First news came to all Washington news bureaus from the censorship authorities, declaring reticently:

"Only the White House will be considered the 'appropriate authority' for any report on the visit of a distinguished Russian personage."

"Appropriate authority" is a technical term used in the voluntary code of censorship under which wartime newspapers operate. The announcement didn't say who the "distinguished Rus-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

European Allies hail Anglo-Soviet treaty: Page 6.

Text of greetings on signing British-Russian pact: Page 7.

Coral Sea

Naval victory in the Coral Sea cost the United States the 33,000-ton aircraft carrier Lexington, the Navy disclosed today, in a Washington summation which told of far greater damage to a Japanese armada menacing Australia.

The Lexington sank, with relatively few casualties, in a post-battle explosion which spread fires the crew was unable to put out after they had "fought heroically for more than five hours" to save their ship.

From March 10 through May 8, the entire campaign cost the Japa-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Ignorance of Time and Space Held Largely Responsible for 'Tragedy of Our Period'

Wide World

Melrose High School Seniors Camp on Campus

This year's graduating class at Melrose, Mass., High School, known as the "war class," decided to live up to its reputation and add a military touch to the campus. So, when the senior dance ended, the boys escorted their girls home, and then, in the still of the night, returned to the campus, bringing tents with them. In short order, the tents were up and their occupants "turned in," sleeping soundly until a bugler awakened them at sunrise. This picture shows a group of the boys with their tents, after spending the night on the school grounds.

Distance Will Remain Factor Stewart Says

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 12 (AP)—John Q. Stewart, Princeton astronomer, asserted here today that the ignorance of American and British statesmen regarding time and space and other quantitative problems was largely responsible for "the tragedy of our period."

"To train junior officers of the armed services in marine and air navigation," he told the 68th meeting of the American Astronomical Society, "will be of inadequate avail unless senior political strategists, when they gather in the chartroom and on the bridge of the ship of world-state, are solidly trained in political navigation. . . .

"The numbers of the peoples, the sizes and the material resources of their homelands, the distances which separate them and the routes and vehicles which join them—these are quantitative political elements which have been largely ignored at horrible cost."

Mr. Stewart accused physical scientists in Great Britain and the United States of "befogging" the question of political navigation.

"Last September, for example," he said, "the British Association for the Advancement of Science sponsored, with considerable publicity, a conference on science and world order. One of the pronouncements given official prominence was that distance has been 'virtually abolished' by present-day technology.

"That half-truth turned out shortly afterward to be a most dangerous lie, as brave men unsupported far from home learned at Hong Kong, Singapore, Batavia, Manila and Mandalay.

"I venture to assert that in situations which involve competition among geographically distributed agencies the distance factor always will remain a primary control.

"Examination of the influence of distance in human relations is one of the definite social studies to which an astronomer can contribute."

Monitor News at Noon Except on Saturdays

Radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" beginning on Monday, June 15, will be heard at the new hour of 12 noon, over Station WMEX, it is announced today. On Saturdays, however, the Monitor news will continue to be heard at 12:45 p. m. WMEX radiocasts on a frequency of 1,510 kilocycles.

By a Staff Photographer

Typical of an Isolated Home-Building Boom

Other new-home developments are quiet these days . . . but not Oakdale, the East Natick community of Certified Homes which is experiencing its biggest boom in a two-year succession of booms. Above is a sample of the $5,000 to $6,000 homes rising by the dozens in Oakdale.

Oliver Plans To Make Fight If Nominated

PORTLAND, Maine, June 12 (AP)—United States Representative James C. Oliver (R) of Maine's First District said last night that he was "a full-fledged candidate" for re-nomination at next Monday's primary election.

In a speech prepared for delivery to the Lincoln Club he declared:

"If I am nominated to succeed myself, I shall do my utmost to win the election in September. If I am not nominated, I shall consider that my constituents are willing for me to resign and eccept such military service as may be required of me and for which I may be qualified."

Mr. Oliver said that on Dec. 8 before he voted for war he wrote to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson offering his services and received nothing but "a stereotyped reply."

"About two months ago," continued Mr. Oliver, who was a Major in the World War, "it appeared that an opening for my military qualifications was presenting itself. I expressed my willingness to withdraw from the political situation and placed myself in the hands of the Army for processing for an overseas assignment with the understanding that I would not be expected to resign from the present term of Congress.

"Until the past 48 hours I had expected confirmation of my military status on that basis. On Tuesday of this week, I was notified by Secretary Stimson that the War Department contemplates calling me to active military service on or about Sept. 1. However, such action must be based upon my resignation from Congress.

"This presents a problem and a responsibility which I do not think I should be expected to undertake without some indication on the part of the people of my district that they are willing that I should resign."

Woman to Run

PORTLAND, Maine, June 12 (AP)—Announcement that Mrs. Katherine McCann Hickson, of Bangor, Democratic National Committeewoman for Maine, would seek the party's United States Representative nomination in the Third District in the June 15 primary was made here today by Fulton J. Redman, the party's unopposed candidate for United States Senate nomination.

Democrats voting for Mrs. Hickson will have to write in her name or place stickers on the ballot. No Democrat filed in time to have his name placed on the ballot. Mrs. Hickson will have to receive a minimum of 739 votes to gain a place on the ballot in the September election.

Sunday Excursions To N. Y. City Canceled

All round-trip, reduced-fare, Sunday coach excursions to New York City have been canceled until further notice, the New Haven Railroad announced last night.

The order is effective immediately, thus including this week end's previously scheduled excursions.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

WARM SHOWERS RAIN COLD

Boston and Vicinity: Continued warm and humid this afternoon and tonight. Widely scattered showers and thunderstorms tonight. Moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Connecticut: Scattered showers and thunderstorms. Continued warm and humid tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 11:30 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Saturday, 12:00 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:51 p. m.

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Home Building in Bay State Presents Paradoxical Picture

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Home building developments lying along the 20-mile stretch of Worcester Turnpike between Brookline Village and Framingham today present a paradoxical, war-torn picture of famine just around the corner from plenty, of building boom in 10 per cent of the 30 or so new-home communities while swinging to a grinding nalt in the other 90 per cent.

In other words, if priorities on building materials had not halted building, the curtailing of automobile traffic would. For the Turnpike is a typical New England example of suburban development resulting from the expanding use of individual automobile transportation. And without gasoline and tires, families cannot think too strongly in terms of distant suburban living.

For the most part the Turnpike home tour is almost the reverse of the gigantic building boom of the last eight years that has transformed primeval forests into beautiful new-home districts and converted thousands of acres of farmlands into tax-producing home sites.

But just when you begin to think that building has been completely blacked out by war clouds you swing around the corner into Oakdale, the Life Magazine development sponsored by the Fuller Lumber Company, and presto—you're in the middle of a building boom of staggering proportions.

Seems Large

Perhaps the building here seems large because of the contrast with other developments. But not since this development was started two years ago have so many houses been under construction at one time in Oakdale. Just now there are 25 nearing completion and the cellars are in for 12 more. New roads are being laid out and plans are under way for expanding the building to the shores of Pickerel Pond and there making a bathing beach for presentation to a Community Association of home owners.

Like a page out of pre-war home building days, the gala occasion for this presentation of beach to Association will be made the feature of a July 4th celebration, when other ambitious plans for expansion will be announced.

The original government permit obtained by Certified Homes, organization handling the building, called for the construction of 120 homes. All materials for these homes have been obtained to insure their completion. When the present 35 homes now in process are completed, there will still be 100 lots available for expansion. Homes are now averaging $5,650.

Defense Homes

A little farther out the Turnpike in Natick, Framingham Homes, Inc., is adding a dozen $4,900 defense homes to its Lakewood development. Down in the development itself, there are several completed homes for sale in the $5,000 to $6,000 category. Close by, there are some high-grade homes in the $7,000 to $9,000 range in the Travis Estates, the community built around the mellowed old Travis homestead.

Other developments like Pond Hill, in Wellesley, and Eliot Hill in Newton are not building any new homes, but there are several in each development completed and ready for occupancy. Some can be bought or rented. Likewise, the Duxbury Estates in Wellesley Hills has no new construction under way, but there are three newly completed homes for sale, one of which is completely furnished.

Wellsgate on Weston Road off the Pike in Wellesley has seven new homes for sale in the $5,000 to $7,000 range.

In the Longfellow Estates, in Wellesley Hills (Emerson Road off the Pike) a new street has been laid upon which five new homes are being built in the $10,000 to $12,000 price range. This type of house is particularly hard to find these days. At least four are waiting for buyers in the Longfellow Extension, on Washburn Avenue, which is not connected with the Turnpike.

In the Sheridan Hills district (Cedar Street overpass to left of Pike in Wellesley Hills) some of the best buys can be found in the $8,500 to $10,000 range. A new street of nine houses has just been completed designed by an architect with imagination as well as a practical sense.

Wait for Outcome

Other developments are finding it difficulty to unload homes in the higher price brackets as families wait to see the outcome of the gasoline and tire issue. Such places as Glendale in Needham and Carleeta Park (close to Route 128 off the Turnpike) are so situated that transportation by automobile is virtually essential.

Fuller Brook in Wellesley has five attractive homes on the market costing around $7,000 to $8,500. Saybrook, off the Pike in Wellesley Hills (Standish Road) is one of Greater Boston's best designed new-home communities, having two houses under construction, three sites staked off for construction, and a new road all in.

Another small house development in Wellesley Hills, Wall Street off Linden, has one house under construction, another cellar dug and a new street marked out for expansion.

Election and War Centers Debate Of Forum at Andover

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANDOVER, Mass., June 12—In a special regional conference at the Inn here tomorrow and Sunday leading New Englanders will participate in a National Policy Committee discussion as to how the 1942 elections can help win the war.

The conference, convened by the policy group's Washington headquarters, will consider how nearly normal contests may be held under war conditions, without indulging in "politics as usual."

Noting that President Roosevelt's policy and the resolution adopted by the Republican Committee in Chicago have erased fundamental differences so far as the winning of the war is concerned, the policy group will debate the wisdom of seeking Democratic-Republican coalitions in those areas where worthy candidates have opposition from "demagogues and hypocrites who may not . . . proclaim themselves anti-war, but who are building on uneasiness and dissatisfaction wherever they find it. . . ."

The wisdom of accepting as principal criterion the fact whether a candidate was or was not an "all-out" man prior to Dec. 7 will be debated.

Labor to Seek Inquiry Into 'Ballot' Stand

Sharp criticism of the Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission's action in ruling off the ballot the proposed referendum for a State fund for workmen's compensation was voiced today by Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

The Commission ruling in effect, said that the number of "fraudulent signatures" on the initiative petition for a State fund was so large that an insufficient number of valid signatures remained on the petition.

Mr. Taylor asserted that the Commission's decision "could not have been improved upon even if it were written by the insurance barons who are fighting desperately to prevent enactment of a law which would provide benefits for injured workmen and widows and dependents of those killed at their jobs."

Mr. Taylor asserted the decision demonstrates "a deliberate disregard for evidence presented at the hearings. It can be expected that the Federation will request an official investigation."

Sherburne to Return to Duty As Acting Adjutant General

War Activities in New England

Brigadier General Sherburne Appointed—Brig. Gen. John H. Sherburne, of Brookline, retired from active Army service, will return to duty on July 1 as Acting Adjutant General of Massachusetts, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced today.

The Chief Executive approved the appointment of General Sherburne as Assistant Adjutant General by Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, the present Adjutant General. General Erickson, on July 1, will enter the United States Army as a Colonel and General Sherburne will assume the office as a military substitute.

At the same time Lieut. Col. Ralph M. Smith of Lexington was appointed State Director of Selective Service, a position now held by General Erickson. Colonel Smith has been Assistant Director of Selective Service since its inception and his advancement has been approved by Maj. Gen. Lewis G. Hershey, National Selective Service Director.

Antiaircraft Practice Firing—All shipping was warned today in an official notice to mariners to keep out of the Hingham Bay area between 8 a. m. and noon tomorrow (Saturday) when antiaircraft practice fire will take place. The danger area will be bounded on the north by a line through Germantown section of Quincy, Peddocks and Cat Islands, and on the south by a line through Germantown, Crow Point and Planters Hill.

"Quartermaster Corps Day"—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today issued a proclamation setting aside Tuesday, June 16, as "Quartermaster Corps Day" to celebrate the 167th anniversary of the Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army.

The proclamation was issued in the presence of Col. James S. Byrom, Quartermaster of the First Corps Area, at the Executive Chambers in the State House.

The Governor asserted that the Quartermaster Corps is now engaged in the stupendous task of feeding, clothing, motorizing, and supplying the largest Army in the Nation's history. He added that the proclamation was issued "as a tribute to the officers and men of the Quartermaster Corps and in recognition of the part which Massachusetts industry and labor performs in producing millions of dollars worth of shoes, textiles, and other essential supplies procured by this branch for our armed forces."

Tons of Old Rubber Salvaged By the Pupils in R. I. Schools

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 12—Pupils in the Rhode Island schools have been making a variety of tangible contributions to the national war effort since Pearl Harbor, but the most impressive contribution so far is the rubber salvage campaign now under way. The quantities of old rubber brought in to be put on the Victory piles at the schools has exceeded the estimates of the State Salvage officials directing the program.

Pupils in the Warwick schools started it off a few weeks ago when they collected 2½ tons of rubber—an average of more than one pound of rubber for each pupil.

This week the salvage campaign is being conducted in Providence and the early tabulations once more indicate that the children have collected more rubber than had been estimated. A total of six tons of rubber was brought in at the first 18 Providence schools to complete the drive.

Lawrene Lanpher, Executive Secretary of the Rhode Island Salvage Committee, converted the drive into more practical terms by explaining to the children that one ton of rubber is required in building each Flying Fortress. The children in this city are now working toward a goal of rubber to supply a dozen of the big bombers.

Model Airplanes

In many other ways, the school children here have been doing their patriotic bit. Put on display recently was a fleet of 800 model airplanes built by Providence schoolboys for the Navy Department. The model planes, correct in every dimension, will be used for silhouette identification practice at naval training schools.

More than 2,200 boys contributed time to the model building effort since last February after Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, sent out an appeal for thousands of the models.

The product built in the Providence junior and senior high schools and trade schools range through 50 different types of aircraft and include both U. S. and foreign models.

Courses Revised

Meanwhile, the courses of instruction in the secondary schools have been revised to fit the war program, just as those in the colleges have been revised.

A course in machine-shop mathematics has proved successful at the Gilbert Stuart Junior High School, a course offered formerly only at the senior high schools in the city. Instruction was provided in blueprint reading, use of the slide rule and the manipulation of many machinists' tools including computation work on drill presses and lathes.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Students recital of the Boston Conservatory of Music. An interesting musical program has been arranged by the Conservatory students, members of this year's graduating class. In Jordan Hall. 8:15 p. m. The public is welcome to attend.

Saturday

"18th Century France," a gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts by Miss Maginnis. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

MacArthur Day exercises at MacArthur Mall on the Boston Common. The observance is being handled by the City of Boston. At 12:30 p. m.

Violin recital at the Gardner Museum by Mariam Burroughs with piano accompaniment by Margret Kurkjian. The public is welcome to attend at 2:45 p. m.

Nature walk sponsored by the Brookline Bird Club. The hiker's route will be from Belmont Hill to Rock Meadow. Take 1:30 Belmont bus from Harvard Square, Cambridge, meeting in Belmont Square at 1:45 p. m. Leader, Miss Keyes, Arnold 0490.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Warning in New Gasoline Book

HOW TO USE YOUR GASOLINE RATION BOOK

This book has six pages of eight coupons each. Each coupon is numbered and is good only as follows: Coupons numbered 1, during first and second months. Coupons numbered 2, during third and fourth months. Coupons numbered 3, during fifth and sixth months. Coupons numbered 4, during seventh and eighth months. Coupons numbered 5, during ninth and tenth months. Coupons numbered 6, during eleventh and twelfth months.

Each coupon is good for *ONE UNIT* of gasoline. The number of units which each coupon gives you the right to buy will depend upon the available supply of gasoline, therefore, the value of the unit may be changed. Any change in value will be publicly announced by the Office of Price Administration.

Do not loosen or tear coupons from the book. Detached coupons will not be honored. When buying gasoline, hand the book to the service station attendant. Only he is allowed to remove coupons. He is to remove enough coupons to cover the number of gallons of gasoline purchased. If your purchase is less than one unit, the attendant must nevertheless remove an entire coupon.

The station attendant is permitted to deliver gasoline only into the tank of a vehicle for which you are entitled to use this book. Do not ask him to violate the law.

PERMITS DELIVERY OF ONE UNIT

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

THIS COUPON ATTACHED AT TIME OF SALE

WARNING

1. Persons who do not observe the gasoline rationing rules and regulations may be punished by as much as 10 YEARS IMPRISONMENT OR $10,000 FINE, OR BOTH, and are subject to such other penalties as may be prescribed by law.
2. Gasoline obtained by use of this book must not be taken out of the fuel tank of the vehicle described on this cover

CERTIFICATE OF BOOK HOLDER

(*The coupons in this book are not valid unless the lawful holder has signed the certificate below.*)

I, the undersigned, do hereby agree that I will use this coupon book only in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Office of Price Administration. Each use of the book will constitute a representation to the Office of Price Administration that the book was lawfully acquired and is being lawfully used.

Signature .....

Address .....

Associated Press

Pages From the New 'A' Gas Ration Book

The book will be obtainable for Eastern Coast motorists on July 15. Coupons numbered "1" will be valid for the first two months, those numbered "2" will be good for the third and fourth months and so on. Each coupon is good for one unit of gasoline, regulated in amount by the Office of Price Administration. Only gasoline station attendants may remove the coupons from the book, and they must remove one coupon even if less than one unit of gasoline is purchased.

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Americans to Hunt Rubber In Biggest Salvage Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 12—The biggest salvage drive in history starts Monday.

From attic to cellar, for two weeks, the American nation will hunt up articles of rubber.

They will be taken to the nearest gasoline filling station where they will be paid for at the rate of 1 cent a pound.

President Roosevelt starts the nation-wide, intensive, unprecedented, spectacular drive off today with a five-minute radio address at 6:45 p. m. E. W. T.

Carried on at Cost

From the filling station the rubber rolls out to central collection points. It will be sold to the newly created Rubbery Recovery Corporation under an ingenious system under which the whole big campaign is carried on at cost.

The desperate need for more rubber was revealed in statistics from Mr. Roosevelt today.

The Army and Navy, he said in his official statement, have already been forced to cut their use of rubber by 25 per cent.

Solid Tires

He interpolated at his press conference that this meant substitution of rubber tires for solid tires.

"By solid tires do you mean a new type of substitute tire?" he was asked.

The President replied grimly that he referred to plain ordinary iron wheels. These decrease the mobility and efficiency of the Army, he said.

Every one of 400,000 gasoline stations in the length and breadth of the United States, starting next Monday at one minute after midnight, will metaphorically have an American flag waving over it, while the overalled attendant will be dressed in the uniform of the armed services. For, it was explained, they will be doing their part in winning the war.

And the same thing will be true of the approved housewife who donates an old rubber dishmat, or the citizen who rolls in an abandoned casing, or the barefoot boy who fishes out an ugly old truck tire from the pond beside swamp road. That rubber will all be chewed up and reclaimed and turned back into the battle of fighting men and the battle of industry.

Presidential Thanks

President Roosevelt today thanked the oil industry for volunteering the use of their filling stations as rubber collection depots. The man who sold you the gas all these years is going to buy back rubber from you, starting Monday, for two weeks, at 1 cent a pound.

Out in the country, the county war boards of the Department of Agriculture will organize the new kind of continental rubber treasure hunt. Pickups by oil delivery trucks will bring the rubber into headquarters. And citizens who have more rubber than they can carry can have it collected by oil company trucks.

America has never seen anything quite like this mass organized collective endeavor. It will be an outpouring, planners believe, of patriotism — and rubber. Mr. Roosevelt explained that Japanese victories have cut off 92 per cent of normal rubber supply.

The present drive is also scheduled to end the bitter dispute, which broke out again in Congressional hearings today, on just how much scrap can be collected. If enough can be collected, plans for nation-wide gasoline rationing and other conservation steps may be modified.

"Go Easy on Tires"

Mr. Roosevelt once more solemnly told automobile owners at his press conference to go easy on tires.

This was not a warning, he remarked grimly, it was a simple statement of fact.

It may be a very, very long time before the owner of four tires gets a new one. Slow driving was wise, and even better was to cut out all pleasure driving, and cut mileage in half.

A reporter asked why the President stressed four tires. "Does that mean the government is going to take in the spare tire?" he inquired.

Mr. Roosevelt smilingly commented that he was sure about four tires, not five.

It is known here, however, though not officially announced, that plans are under way for the Government to buy extra tires from the public, at reasonable prices on a voluntary basis, starting in late summer.

"Fake" Charge

In testimony before a Senate agricultural subcommittee today, Elliott E. Simpson, described as an "independent rubber dealer," charged that the rubber shortage is a gigantic "fake." He referred to the so-called "rubber scarcity," and said it was a put-up job by big rubber companies.

Mr. Simpson is not taken very seriously by Government officials, although he has been unexpectedly appointed counsel for a House weights and measures subcommittee under Representative Andrew L. Somers (D), of New York. His business background has led to demands for investigation by some members of Congress. Besides denying the shortage today, Mr. Simpson charged that rubber company officials have been "planted in key Government positions" and "formulate rubber policies to the advantage of their companies."

Text

The text of the White House statement follows:

President Roosevelt has ordered an intensive two-week drive throughout the Nation to bring in from homes, offices, factories and farms all articles of rubber which have been or can be discarded. All the rubber collected will be reclaimed and added to the Nations' war supply.

The campaign will begin at 12:01 a. m. on Monday, June 15, and will end at midnight on Tuesday, June 30. Through arrangements with the oil industry, 400,000 gasoline filling stations throughout the country will serve as collection depots. All rubber turned in will be weighed and paid for at 1 cent a pound by the gasoline dealers.

President Roosevelt will inaugurate the campaign with a five-minute radio talk Friday evening at 6:45 p. m. E. W. T.

The campaign will be directed by the Bureau of Industrial Conservation of the War Production Board and will be conducted in co-operation with the petroleum industry through the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator.

Personnel Volunteers

The nation's oil companies have volunteered personnel and facilities, including their filling stations, to aid in making the collection. Oil company trucks will pick up the rubber at the filling stations and will transport it to central collection points after which it will be sold to the rubber recovery corporation.

State and local salvage committees will aid in stimulating efforts to bring in all of the rubber possible. People will be urged to make an active search of closets, attics, basements and backyards for rubber articles no longer of use. Anything partly or entirely made of rubber will be acceptable. Stores, offices, and factories will also be asked to turn in discarded rubber items.

In rural areas, the Department of Agriculture County War Boards will organize intensive searches of farm lands for discarded rubber items and rubber scrap. Oil delivery trucks on rural routes will pick up and pay for rubber from farms.

The drive to collect rubber represents one important step in efforts to deal with the rubber shortage. Despite stock piles of crude rubber accumulated before the outbreak of war, the nation still faces a serious shortage.

Cut Off From Supply

The Japanese successes in the Far East have cut us off from 92 per cent of our normal rubber supply, a deficiency not made up from other sources. Many persons have estimated that a large potential supply exists in the accumulation of discarded rubber which can be reclaimed. Others say that rubber from this source will not be sufficient to meet the shortage.

In attempting to deal with the rubber problem, the Government must count on the scrap rubber which has been collected or which plainly can be collected.

The Army and Navy have already been forced to cut their use of rubber by 25 per cent. If the collection campaign yields a large amount of rubber, it may be possible to protect the country's military supply of rubber, as well as help meet essential civilian needs.

It is hoped that the campaign will recover most of the nation's hidden stocks of used, outworn or discarded rubber items. The drive is aimed not only at collecting worn-out tires and tubes but also such items as rubber mats, rubber soled shoes, old hot water bottles, jar rings, rain coats, rubber ash trays and hundreds of other articles made in whole or in part of rubber.

All persons are urged to make an active search for such articles and to take them to the nearest gasoline station. Rubber items too bulky to be taken to a filling station will be picked up by oil company trucks upon request to the gasoline dealer.

Greek King Pays Visit to White House

Associated Press

Mrs. Roosevelt — King George II — President Roosevelt — Capt. John McCrea

Stand at attention and salute during the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the Greek National Anthem when the King arrived at the White House, June 10, for a state visit.

Only Peace, Not Revenge, Greek Goal After Victory

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 12 — Greece, which probably has suffered from the fury of Axis aggression as much as any country in the world, desires only "peace and then again peace" with its hostile neighbors, the Greek Government emphasized today.

Putting aside thoughts of revenge and speaking only of victory and international good will after the war, King George II and Emanuel Tsouderos, Premier of the Greek Government-in-Exile, told the American press that Greek resistance to the Axis was growing both at home and with the British.

Meets U. S. Press

Recalling that the fighting spirit of Greece delayed the Axis for six months, thereby enabling the countries now comprising the United Nations to marshal their strength, King George said he had come to the United States to renew to President Roosevelt, the American Government, and people the Greek pledge to continue fighting with every means placed at its disposal until victorious.

The meeting with newspapermen, said to be the first royal press conference in Washington history, was held in the historic Blair House, across Pennsylvania Avenue from the State Department. Now used as an official residence for distinguished visitors, the Blair House received King George just after having been vacated by Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, Soviet Foreign Commisar.

The King promised that the Greece of 1940 would fight on with the warrior spirit of Hellas.

Premier Tsouderos, speaking through an interpreter but apparently understanding English readily, stated that there is "a daily increase in the strength of the Greek Army, Navy and Air Force now operating with the British."

Peace With Italy

Asked about Greek hopes for the Balkans, the Premier replied that the recent Greco-Yugoslav pact, which is open to all Balkan countries, embodied Greek desires for permanent stability and peace throughout that turbulent part of the world.

He also expressed immediate and fervent hope for unbroken peace with Italy after the war. When asked what he thought should be done about that country, he replied, "peace and then again peace."

Speaking of the heroism of his own people during their repulse of the Italians and their defeat, by the Germans, King George said that "in the Albanian mountains, on the plains of Macedonia, in the heart of classical Greece and on the islands of the sea, Greek men, young and old, against an overwhelmingly superior mechanized enemy and on battlefield after battlefield, drove him back, or made him pay a costly price for every inch of Greek soil overrun.

"I shall not dwell on the suffering and cruel hardships of the occupation. Your newspapers, with the sympathy and humanitarian understanding which characterize the American people, have reported this tragic story. They tell of hunger, of misery, of want. The people of Greece, except for a small and pathetically welcomed shipment of food, have, by force of circumstances, had to suffer alone.

"I shall ask you, however, in telling this story, to keep uppermost in your minds and before the American people and the peoples of the United Nations, the picture of the other Greece, of a Greece whose spirit has not been crushed, of a Greek people who are fighting still. Greek soldiers are in the field. Greek sailors are on the seas. Greek aviators are in the air. They are that same valiant people who fought through six full months, crucial months of delay for the Axis, until organized resistance on our shores was temporarily overcome. They remain a people determined to persevere in ever-growing strength until Greek soil has been cleansed of the enemy, to the last man, and the world is free for nations such as ours to live in peace."

'Family Relationship' Urged As Basis for Deferments

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—A Senate-House Conference Committee agreed today that "family relationships" should be a basis for deferment from military service as they compromised differences in legislation providing allowances for wives, children and other dependents of lowest paid men in the fighting forces.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D), of Utah, who forecast speedy Senate and House approval of the compromise said that the new family relationship provision represented a modification of the original Selective Service Act "but does not upset it."

The new measure would be retroactive to June 1 but officials said payments probably could not begin until about November because of the vast amount of bookwork and organization necessary to make the payments and allotments.

Service Pay Bill

There was no substantial difference between the Senate and House versions of payments for wives, children and other dependents.

Yesterday the Senate completed Congressional action on a service pay bill to fix minimum pay at $50 a month and increase pay in all branches up to the rank of the second lieutenant, or its equivalent, with increased allowances for higher officers.

If President Roosevelt approves the legislation, the new rates will become effective as of June 1.

The present scale for seventh grade enlisted men, which takes in buck privates, is $21 a month for the first four months, after which it is advanced to $30. Thus the new scale would mean a $29 increase for fresh recruits.

New Base Pay

New base wages for the other grades would be:

Sixth grade (private first-class, second-class seamen, etc.) $54.

Fifth grade (corporal, first-class seamen, etc.) $66.

Fourth grade (sergeant, third-class petty officers, etc.) $78.

Third grade (staff sergeant, second-class petty officers, etc., $96.

Second grade (first sergeant, technical sergeant, first-class petty officers, etc.) $114.

First grade enlisted men (master sergeant, mates and chief petty officers) $138.

Second lieutenants who now receive $1,500 a year would be increased to $1,800.

House conferees expressed the view before their meeting today that the draft deferment provision should be acted upon as separate legislation but Senate conferees insisted on its acceptance.

What Bill Provides

Briefly, the amendment would give the President, acting through the Selective Service System, authority to defer any or all categories of men having wives or children, or both, with whom they maintain a bona fide relationship in their home. The deferment could be made without regard to financial dependency.

Under existing law, draft registrants may be deferred for dependency only if they have persons actually dependent on them for support. Technically, the family relationship is not considered.

In recommending adoption of the amendment, the Senate Military Committee voiced a fear that the financial arrangements provided for in the allowance and allotment bill might influence local draft boards automatically to reclassify class 3 men who had been deferred because they supported dependents.

The committee expressed the view that "married men should generally be deferred until after single men who have no grounds for deferment have been inducted."

Backed by Selective Service officials, the amendment would allow the President to order all married men placed in groups depending on the degree of family relationship. For example, in one group would be men with a wife only, in another would be men with a wife and one child, and so on.

The amendment would not serve to exempt from induction a man now given a dependency deferment because he contributes to the support of a relative other than a wife or children with whom he lives. It contemplates the induction of such men if the payments under the bill plus other available income, are sufficient to provide a reasonable subsistence.

"Regulations would undoubtedly continue to prohibit deferment" if a marriage took place after Dec. 8 or at a time when induction was imminent, the committee added, were that it would not be necessary for at least eight or nine months to induct men remaining in class 3 after the pending legislation becomes law.

Plenty of Cheese Now For 2 Pieces on Pie

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 12

A year ago Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard asked Americans to eat less cheese so that ample supplies might be available for shipment to Great Britain.

The Secretary now tells consumers that there is plenty of cheese for everyone—in fact, enough for "two slices on your piece of pie instead of one."

Mr. Wickard said this is due to "the remarkable response of dairymen and the industry."

Coast Guardsman at 16 Admitted to Veterans Post

LAUREL, Miss., June 12 (AP)—Laurel Post No. 3,042 Veterans of Foreign Wars claimed the nation's youngest member yesterday. He is 16-year-old Olen E. English, a veteran of the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, when as a member of the Coast Guard his antiaircraft gun was credited with shooting down seven enemy planes.

Speed-Up in War Output Cuts Down on Holidays

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Holidays are going the way of tires and electric toasters for the duration. The war has cancelled, in effect, all but a few of the nation's holidays as far as industrial production is concerned, and in many instances as far as the public generally is concerned, reports the Council of State Governments here.

Your definition of holiday depends on the state in which you live—as well as the country. In Britain the term holiday is used to describe what is called in the United States a "vacation." Holidays vary among the states here and by regions too. In some cases they are "legal," and in others just observed as a matter of tradition or practice.

Altogether more than 60 days out of the year have been designated as legal holidays by the various states, though many, of course, are observed in but one state. Now because of the emphasis on round-the-clock production several states have taken special action to eliminate these ordinarily welcome and justified stoppages, and in other instances industry, schools, and business have just ignored usual customs.

The Kentucky Legislature this year acted to abolish all statutory holidays except the Fourth of July, Labor Day, and Christmas, leaving this State with the fewest holidays of any State. Of course, the Governor may create special occasions by proclamation, and probably will do so in the case of Thanksgiving, for one instance.

In Alabama the State Personnel Board has issued orders for state employees to observe only Washington's Birthday, July Fourth, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. Alabama normally observes nine other holidays, including the Mardi Gras, and the birthdays of Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis, and Thomas Jefferson.

Louisiana this year also gave up its traditionally colorful Mardi Gras. Good Friday went generally unobserved in many states.

Common holidays are: New Year's Day, Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays, Memorial Day, Good Friday, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Armistice Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and election days.

Southern States observe Confederate Memorial Day, though on varying dates. A number of states, including Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Nevada, and Texas celebrate as holidays the anniversaries of their entry into the Union.

Massachusetts observes Evacuation Day, and Paul Revere Day.

The following states usually observe from 10 to 12 holidays each year: Tennessee, Louisiana, Florida, North Carolina, Massachusetts, Alabama, Arizona, Missouri, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

Eight Bataan Nurses Reach West Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12 (AP)—Eight of the 85 U. S. Army nurses who worked gallantly all hours for months during the intense Japanese assault on the Bataan Peninsula have arrived in San Francisco.

They are under treatment at the Letterman Hospital as a result of their experiences, the Army disclosed.

Their story as told to the Herald Tribune war correspondent Allen Raymond, was one of four months of physical and mental hardship, for they worked day and night in the heat of the Philippine jungles, prey to the same perils as the soldiers they served.

Only eight of the little band of 85 nurses stationed at Bataan comprised the group reaching San Francisco and only 14 others have reached Australia, the newspaper said, adding that the remainder were presumably prisoners of the Japanese, or missing.

The group arriving in San Francisco comprised Second Lieut. Juanita Redmond of Swansea, S. C., Second Lieut Eunice Hatchett of Lockhart, Texas; Second Lieut. Dorothea Mae Daley of Hamilton, Mo.; Florence MacDonald of Brockton, Mass.; Harriet G. Lee of Boston; Sue Downing Gallagher of Petersburgh, Va.; Mary Lohr of Johnstown, Pa.; and another whose name was withheld because she feared her sister, a prisoner of the Japanese, might suffer should she reveal any incidents.

Nation Bedecked for Flag Day; Parades on Grand Scale Due

By the Associated Press

Featured by two potentially record-shattering parades, the nation begins a two-day observance of Flag Day Saturday at a time when the Stars and Stripes mean more to its citizens than perhaps at any time in recent history.

Actually Flag Day is Sunday, commemorating the action of the Continental Congress on June 14, 1777, authorizing the red, white and blue emblem, but many communities will hold their principal celebrations the day before.

New York and Chicago both have scheduled parades, the former for Saturday the latter for Sunday, with hundreds of thousands of marchers including colorful military units, war workers and floats.

Upward of a half million marchers will move up Fifth Avenue in New York from mid-morning until after dark in a procession which its planners estimate will require at least 11 hours. Its theme will be "New York at War."

In Chicago Mayor Edward J. Kelly has promised the "biggest parade in history" with a million marchers and 1,000 floats. Afterward there will be a giant war savings rally in Soldiers Field.

At Boston on Sunday President Quezon of the Philippines is scheduled to make his first public speech in this country at United Nations exercises in the Boston Garden. Marblehead, Mass., will entertain Capt. Arthur Robinson of the cruiser Marblehead which made an epic 13,000-mile voyage despite heavy damage in the Java Sea battle.

President Roosevelt will observe the day at the White House where Mexico will formally adhere to the United Nations pact in a ceremony.

Sixty thousand are expected to watch a military pageant staged by picked soldiers from 17 divisions in Kezar Stadium, San Francisco, at a double ceremony called "Flag Day-MacArthur Day." The program will be shortwaved to Pacific forces.

At Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Mayor Howard Jackson will make a symbolical presentation of a flag to General MacArthur on a national broadcast. The flag, made by 50 women working in the Baltimore flag house, will be shipped by plane to Australia.

Other cities scheduling parades include: Cleveland, Cincinnati, Los Angeles and Minneapolis.

Business Failures Decrease

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures for the holiday week ended June 4, as reported by Dun & Bradstreet, totaled 191 compared with 210 in the preceding week. This was the lowest number reported thus far in 1942 and contrasted with 218 in the corresponding week last year.

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Social Center of Québec City

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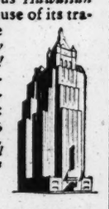

$4 for a single room with combination tub-shower, circulating ice water, full length mirror, 4-station radio.

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STORES IN ATLANTIC SECTION

Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Washington, Pa.; Elmira, N. Y.; Jamestown, N. Y.; New Castle, Pa.; Erie, Pa.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Altoona, Pa.; Johnstown, Pa.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va.

'To the Shores of Tripoli' at the Metropolitan

John Payne, Maureen O'Hara In New Film About Marines

Although it is not so stirring as the U. S. Marines' hymn from which its title has been taken, "To the Shores of Tripoli," now at the Metropolitan, is a superior service drama. It strikes all the right notes for popular appeal: action, patriotism, adventure, handsome uniforms, romance with a pretty nurse, and the fellowship which is reckoned to go with a fighting man's life.

According to Darryl F. Zanuck's new production, training to be a Marine is no cream-puff business. The mass drill with nine-pound rifles under a San Diego sun, the broken-field running through tires (no bother about rubber priorities), and the manual of arms performed in marching formation are glimpses into a Marine's training which fill the spectator with new respect for the upholders of Reuben James' tradition. The film also offers some magnificent shots of night target practice, photographed in Technicolor. It is from the light of the guns that the hero, a cocky private, rescues his top sergeant who has been stranded on a target barge.

Steve Fisher is credited with the story from which Lamar Trotti has fashioned his screen play. The plot is the familiar one for most such service yarns. In the present retelling Chris Winters (John Payne) joins the Marines out of sheer boredom and soon finds that neither his wealth, his father's friendship for Sergeant Dixie Smith (Randolph Scott), nor his Culver Military Academy medals are going to get him very far. His impudence does, however, make an impression upon Mary Carter (Maureen O'Hara), a nurse by occupation, a lieutenant in rank, but a romantic heroine at heart.

The film has a stirring and a positive ring as directed by Bruce Humberstone. Given a more original screen play, Mr. Humberstone might have produced an outstanding service picture. There is crisp acting by the Messrs. Payne and Scott, Miss O'Hara, Nancy Kelly, William Tracy (of the awkward squad), Maxie Rosenbloom and others. Particular mention should be made of the superb camera work of Edward Cronjager, William Skall and Harry Jackson, all A. S. C.

There are two remarkable Andrews in "The Remarkable Andrew," the co-feature. One is the character of Andrew Long, a contemporary bookkeeper in Shale City, Colo. The other is Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States.

When Long is "framed" by corrupt politicians whom he has tried to expose, revenants of American historical figures come to his aid—Jackson, Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Chief Justice Marshall, Jesse James, and an anonymous soldier of the American Revolution, Henry Bartholomew Smith.

Andrew Long is ably acted by William Holden. Brian Donlevy gives a bluff performance as the old warrior. Considerable stress is laid upon Jackson's drinking. The remaining historical characters are played with vitality. Montagu Love is Washington; George Watts, Franklin; Brandon Hurst, Marshall; Gilbert Emery, Jefferson, and Rod Cameron, Jesse James. Jimmy Conlin plays a Revolutionary soldier who is now out of the Army and who is not taking orders from Washington or anyone else. Ellen Drew, Porter Hall, and Nydia Westman are also in the cast.

Donald Nelson, Walter Hampden On Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Walter Hampden is the guest star for the premiere of "Listen America" on the Blue Network, Blue-WBZ, 9 p. m. Mr. Hampden will appear in a sketch dramatizing the Government's nutrition program.

As guests of the "Kate Smith Hour," Eva LeGallienne and Joseph Schildkraut are to offer a radio adaptation of "Uncle Harry," the play in which they are now starring on Broadway, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, is speaker on "The Fight Against Inflation" program. His subject is "We Have Made Our Choice," MBS-WAAB, 8:15 p. m.

Leon Henderson, Prince Administrator, and Frederick Lewis Allen, editor of Harper's Magazine, are tonight's guests on "Information Please," NBC-WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

A new series of weekly radiocasts under the title "The Fight for A Free World" will be inaugurated tonight on short-wave radio station WRUL 7:30 p. m. under the joint sponsorship of Harvard University and the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. Speakers are Prof. Harlow Shapley, Walter S. Lemmon, president and founder of the station, and Prof. E. P. Learned. This program will also be heard on WNAC, 10:30 p. m. by recording.

Film Assignments

"The Man From Down Under," an original story by Bogart Rogers and Mark Kelly, has been purchased by M-G-M as a starring vehicle for Wallace Beery. This is the story of an Australian war veteran who adopts a Belgian orphan.

Geraldine Fitzgerald has been assigned by Warners to a leading role with Bette Davis and Paul Henried in "Watch on the Rhine."

A. L. Auxiliary Head Wants Study Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 12—Declaring that women could exercise almost unlimited influence in the national war effort, Mrs. Mark W. Murrill of Scituate, National President of the American Legion Auxiliary, said last night, "I believe that we should form study groups now and know all that we can about the people of other nations so we can bring about peace intelligently. Morally, spiritually, and financially, women can lead. But we must first have a spiritual awakening."

Demand Labor Clean House

Mrs. Murrill, who spoke at the annual banquet of the Massachusetts Department of the Auxiliary at the New Ocean House, announced that because the times are too serious for big conventions, the convention scheduled to be held at New Orleans has been cancelled. Instead, she said, about 2,000 delegates from all over the country will meet at Kansas City in September for sessions devoted entirely to business.

"The women of the world," said Mrs. Murrill, "will demand a housecleaning in the ranks of labor when this war is over and women may be called upon even during the war to check strikes where the production of war essentials is held up." She added that if all women in the country refused to do a stroke of work for just two days, that would be sufficient to bring any group of men in the nation to terms.

Mrs. Murrill was not enthusiastic about women going into the uniformed services—into the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, for instance. She believes the duties at home are so great that women can find ample activity there in saving, in planning, in showing the way to the maintenance of a calm attitude in the face of present difficulties. "No hoarding, no rumor spreading, no complaining, no fireworks on the Fourth of July" she declared should be the rule of every household.

New Assignment Coming?

Mrs. Murrill was presented by Mrs. Thomas P. Conway, Department President, who presided at the business session yesterday afternoon as well as at the banquet. Also at the head table were State Legion Commander Richard F. Cunningham, Adjutant Coleman C. Curran, National Executive Committeeman Stephen C. Garrity, and National Executive Committeewoman, Mrs. Frank Dadley.

At the afternoon session, when Mrs. Murrill spoke briefly and said that a new assignment will soon be given to Legionaires and members of the Auxiliary which "will advertise better than anything else has ever done the quality of the work of these two groups" and which she said would have something to do with the collection of phonograph records, the National President was presented with bouquets of flowers from the Roxbury Post, A. L., and Roxbury Unit 44 of the Auxiliary. She is a member there. Also a silk quilt made by members of her unit and assembled by Mrs. Emma Emerick, was presented to her by Mrs. Emerick and by the President of the unit.

More than 1,000 are attending the convention. Election of officers will take place today, with two contests involved. Mrs. Ruth Splaine of Worcester and Mrs. Eleanor E. Harney of Boston are competing for the office of First Vice-President; Mrs. Agnes Ruddock of Lynn and Mrs. Catherine V. O'Connell of Dorchester for the office of Historian.

Unopposed nominees include Mrs. Walter Earley of Reading for Department President; Mrs. Mary Lakeman of Longmeadow, for Second Vice-President; Miss Adelaide L. Fitzgerald of Hopkinton for Secretary; Miss May L. Mahoney of Rockland for Treasurer, and Mrs. Mary A. Crowley of Dorchester for Chaplain.

By a Staff Photographer

Prominent at Legion Auxiliary's Parley

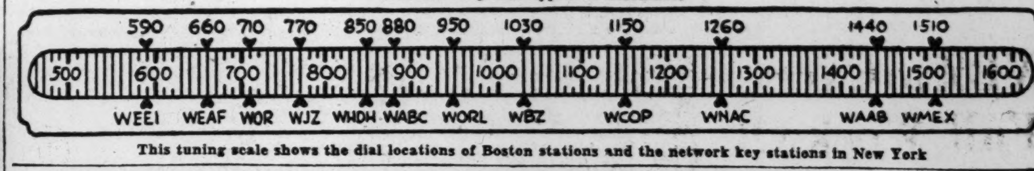
Left to right: Mrs. Thomas P. Conway, Department President; Mrs. Mark W. Murrill, National President, and Miss Adelaide L. Fitzgerald, Department Secretary, who played important parts in yesterday's session of the twenty-third annual convention, Department of Massachusetts, American Legion Auxiliary, at Swampscott. The convention continues today and tomorrow.

Savoy Wardens Forced To Travel for Picture

SAVOY, Mass., June 12 (AP)—The 12 air raid wardens of this hill town couldn't sit for a picture last night—they had to travel for it. They had to go 10 miles to Plainfield because Savoy hasn't any electricity, needed for powerful lights used by official state photographers.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Prescott Presents	"Against the Storm"	20th Century Serenade	Dance Matinee
3:15	H. Marble, news	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins": sketch	**Telegraphic Reports: St.**	Hal Kemp's Orchestra
3:30	News; Hollywood	Two Men and a Girl	'Pepper Young's Family'	**Louis at New York base-**	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra
3:45	"Swing Time"; Talk	Southernaires: quartet	"Right to Happiness"	**ball game**	Andrews Sisters, songs
4:00	Interview	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"	**Telegraphic Reports: St.**	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
4:15	Victory at Home	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas": sketch	**Louis at New York base-**	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
4:30	Exploring Space	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	**ball game**	Johnny Long's Orchestra
4:45	Press News	Melody Interlude; news	"Young Widder Brown"	**St. Louis-New York game**	Bing Crosby, songs
5:00	"Musical Camera":	Jack Dalton, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Freddie Martin's Orch.
5:15	Jean Collins; orch.	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Frankie Masters' Orch.
5:30	Songs; Orchestra	"Superman": sketch	"Musical Roundup"	'Jack Armstrong': drama	Sports; Music
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports comment; Music	'Capt. Midnight': drama	News Service; Talk
6:00	News Reports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Sports reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Sports; Town Crier
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**Pres. Roosevelt**	**Pres. Roosevelt**; news	"Musical Rendezvous"	**President Roosevelt**	Sports; March to Vict'ry
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Ontario Show": Martha	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.; News	**Pres. Roosevelt**; Sports
7:15	"Dear John": sk.	Scott; comedy; orch.	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	E. C. Hill: Kay	Grand Central Statoon	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Melodic Moods"	Latin Favorites
7:45	Kyser's Orchestra	Grand Central Statoon	Baritone and organ	"Melodic Moods"	Treasury Parade
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour:**	"Your War": drama	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	"Sizing Up the News"	Jose Dominguez' Orch.
8:15	**Drama; Tommy**	"Your War": drama	**Graham; orchestra**	**Don. Nelson: "Inflation"**	"Price Control": records
8:30	**Riggs; Olyn Lan-**	Meet Your Navy: orches-	**"Information Please!":**	"Songs for Marching	The Lyric Theater
8:45	**dick; Elmer Davis**	tra; songs; choir	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	Men": chorus; orch.	The Lyric Theater
9:00	"Playhouse": Ray	"Listen, America"	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter, News	**"Pages From the Classi-**
9:15	Block's Orchestra	"Listen, America"	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or	Colonial News Service	**cal Album"**
9:30	"That Brewster	Attuck's Chorus	Party. Louise Massey;	"Double or Nothing":	**"Classical Album"**
9:45	Boy": serial	Raym'd Clapper; Jingles	Singing Westerners; or.	quiz, with guests	**"Classical Album"**
10:00	"How'm I Doin'?":	"Party Line" program	"People Are Funny":	Cedric Foster, News	News reports
10:15	Bob Hawk's Quiz	Al & Lee Reiser, pianists	quiz show; guests	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Talk; Dance Parade	Treasury Star Parade	**'Fight for a Free World':**	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk	**speakers**	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra
11:00	News; Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Carl Harte's Orchestra	Jose Dominguez' Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Leighton	Music You Want	Local news; Songs	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Sam Donahue's Orch.
11:30	Noble's Or; Mas-	Music You Want	"Dark Fantasy": mystery	Joseph Sudy's Orchestra	Day's End; News
11:45	ter Works of Music	Music You Want	story	Joseph Sudy's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Howdy Neighbor"	"Musical Clock"; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Quiz; music; news	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta": music	News Service	
7:45	News; War summ'ry	News reports	"Good Morning": music	Organ Recital	
8:00	**News of the World**	World News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells": music	News reports
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange": Army
8:30	Carl Moore Variety	News; "Morning Toast,"	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Camp program
8:45	Show; News	with Fred and Posey	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Singing Strings"
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	News; Recordings	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round": music	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Merry-Go-Round; Talk	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:45	590 Presents	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	Report on N. E. Defense	"Kiddie Kapers"
10:00	**"March of Youth":**	Andrini Continentals	"The Aldrich Family":	"Rainbow House": youth	Studio program
10:15	**play; music; games**	News; Music	comedy serial	show with Bob Emery	"Handy Andy"
10:30	WEEI Food Fair	Dance Concert	Allen Prescott and Orch.	Baritone and organ	Shopping News
10:45	**Mme. Ch'g Kai-shek**	Dance Concert	Dance Music Preview	Nutrition talk	Shopping News
11:00	News; Gardening	New York at War	"The Creightons": com-	"Flag Day": speakers	"Cartoon Carvan"
11:15	Musical Program	Blue Jacket Hop	edy serial	Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30	'Sweet & Lowdown':	**Little Blue Playhouse:**	America the Free: Vic-	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45	George Frazier	**"Story of a Flag"**	tor Arden's Or.; chorus	U. S. Army Band	News reports
12:00	**Theater of Today:**	News; "Music at Noon"	"Musical Roundup"	Salute to South America	Rhythm Revue
12:15	**Martha Scott**	Music by Black	Consumer's Time	Defense, farm talks	News Reports
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Ilka Chase; orchestra;	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45	wood": drama	Hour: speakers; orch.	vocalist; guests	"Italian Melodes"	**Monitor Views the News**
1:00	News Service	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	News Service	Dance orchestra	"Musical Mailbox": with
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	George and Dixie, songs.	Coast Guard on Guard	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	**This Is Our Fight:**	Contrasts in Melody	All Out for Victory; Or.	Colonial Network Orch.	Organ Recital
1:45	**dramatization**	News Service	Kaleidoscope	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor
2:00	News; "Of Men and	Paul Laval's Orchestra;	U. S. Marine Band	**Red Sox-Detroit Tigers**	Victory Program
2:15	Books": interview	Clark Dennis, soloist	U. S. Marine Band	**baseball game**	Victory Program
2:30	United We Stand	News; Music	Mme. Chiang Kai-shek	**Red Sox-Detroit Tigers**	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:45	United We Stand	Organ recital	"Matinee in Rhythm"	**baseball game**	News reports
3:00	Buffalo Serenade	Royal Canadian Air	Nature Sketches	**Red Sox-Detroit Tigers**	Dance Matinee
3:15	Buffalo Serenade	Force Band	"Air Youth for Victory"	**baseball game**	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
3:30	F. O. B. Detroit	News; Patterns in Blue	Campus Capers: variety	**Red Sox-Detroit Tigers**	Russ Morgan's Orchestra
3:45	F. O. B. Detroit	Patterns in Blue	Campus Capers; News	**baseball game**	Price Control; Orchestra
4:00	"Hellow, From Ha-	'White Shirt Boys' Choir'	Pan American Holiday	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
4:15	waii"	Club Matinee: variety	Pan American Holiday	L. Thompson's Or.; Music	Dick Robertson's Orch.
4:30	News; Sports	Club Matinee: variety	"Your Number Please":	Sports Matinee	Dick Noble's Orchestra
4:45	Sports Comments	New York at War; News	orchestra; soloist	Sports Matinee	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
5:00	Matinee at Meadow-	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
5:15	brook: Alvino Rey's	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	Raymond Scott's Orch.
5:30	Orchestra	Erskine Hawkins's Orch.	Sports; Musical Roundup	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	Sports; Music
5:45	Mat. at Meadowbr'k	Erskine Hawkins's Orch.	Musical Roundup	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	News reports
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Baseball Scores; Sports
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Comment; News
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Sports Digest; Defense	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**	News Review	Dramatization	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports reports
7:00	**'People's Platform':**	Allen Roth's Symphony	"Noah Webster Says":	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	"March to Victory"
7:15	**informal forum**	Allen Roth's Symphony	MacQuarrie's Quiz	New York at War Parade	News Reports
7:30	"Calling Pan Amer-	"Ellery Queen": mystery	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"El Rancho Grande"
7:45	ica": recording	drama	Melodic Moods	"Inside of Sports"	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet":	"Abie's Irish Rose":	**Visit to American Eagle**	Jose Dominguez' Orch.
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	mystery drama	comedy sketch	**Club, London**	Recorded Music
8:30	"Hobby Lobby": D.	Swap Night	'Truth or Consequences':	"California Melodies"	101's Asso. of Veterans
8:45	Elman, m. c.; News	Swap Night	quiz program	"California Melodies"	Recordings
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	Leighton Noble's Orch.	National Barn Dance:	"America Loves a Mel-	**Pages From the Classi-**
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	ody": Marion Claire;	**cal Album**
9:30	Orch": vocalists	Frontline Headlines	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Thomas L. Thomas,	**Pages From the Classi-**
9:45	"Saturday Night	"Meet the Band"	Orchestra; guest	baritone; orch.; talk	**cal Album**
10:00	Serenade": music	Bob Ripley's "Believe It	Sports Newsreel	**Raymond Gram Swing**	**Five Star News**
10:15	Olga Coelho, songs	or Not"	**'Labor for Victory': talks**	"Tropical Serenade":	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Public Affairs	"Yank" Goes to Press	Ted Steele's Studio Club	tenor; orchestra	Glenn Miller's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	"Yank" Goes to Press	Ted Steele's Studio Club	News Service	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:00	Rideout; Leighton	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestra	Jose Dominguez' Orch.
11:15	Noble's Orchestra	Carmen Cavallero's Or.	Local news; Music	Dance orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra
11:30	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	"Riverboat Revels": Pete	Dance orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Brescia's Orchestra	Dance orchestra	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial— "My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Georgette Leslie and King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic— "George Washington Slept Here," by Kaufman and Hart. Starring Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge— "Private Lives," starring Ruth Chatterton and Ralph Forbes. 8:40.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30

Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, "Tannhauser" ... Wagner
Overture to "Phedre" ... Massenet
To a Wild Rose ... MacDowell
Dances from "The Bartered Bride" ... Smetana
"Finlandia," Symphonic Poem ... Sibelius
Prelude to "The Deluge" ... Saint-Saens
Violin Solo: Julius Theodorowicz
Roumanian Rhapsody No. 1 ... Enesco
Liebestraum ... Liszt-Herbert
Prima Donna ... Gould
American Patrol ... Meacham
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Films in Boston

Exeter— "Saboteur," Robert Cummings, Priscilla Lane. 3:05, 6:10, 9:15. "Almost Married," Jane Frazee and Robert Paige. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fenway— "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland, George Brent and Dennis Morgan. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 10. "Always in My Heart," Gloria Warren, Walter Huston and Kay Francis. 1:10, 4:35, 8:15.

Fine Arts— "Lady in Distress," Paul Lukas. 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 10. "A Letter From Home." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Keith Memorial— "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature, John Sutton and Carole Landis. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:05.

Kenmore— "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. 2:20, 6, 9:20. "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis, George Montgomery, 1, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan— "To the Shores of Tripoli," John Payne, Maureen O'Hara and Randolph Scott. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:35, 9:50. "The Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy, William Holden and Ellen Drew. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20.

Modern— "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard, John Wayne and Raymond Massey. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:05, 9.

Orpheum— "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Tommy Dorsey, Red Skelton, Virginia O'Brien and Bert Lahr. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Adele Mara. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9:05.

Paramount— "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland, George Brent, Dennis Morgan. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:50. "Always in My Heart," Gloria Warren, Walter Huston and Kay Francis. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8.

RKO-Boston— "The Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:25, 10:15. "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders and Lynn Bari. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:05, 9:05.

Scollay— "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard, John Wayne and Raymond Massey. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:15, 9.

South Station Theater— "Observe Flag Day," "March of Time—Second Episode, India's War Effort," "Photographing Rocky Mountain Big Game," "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood, Training Animals for Picture Work," "Gloucester and Its Fishing Industry," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Tommy Dorsey, Red Skelton, Virginia O'Brien and Bert Lahr. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris and Adele Mara. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Telepix— "March of Time — India at War," "Superman," "Fio Rito's Musical Revue," "Rocky Mountain Game," "Oddities and Whimsies," "West Point Cadets," 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux— "Let's Get Tough," with the East Side Kids. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:20. "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," Jackie Gleason and Jack Durant. 10:35 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:50.

Uptown— "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert, Mischa Auer. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. "The Invaders," Leslie Howard, Raymond Massey and Laurence Olivier. 2:30, 6, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia— "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:50. "Fly By Night," Nancy Kelly. 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 8. **Allston:** "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "Unseen Enemy," Leo Carillo and Andy Devine. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 1:45, 8. **Regent:** "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. "Big Boss." 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Vanish Virginian," Frank Morgan. 3:22, 9:32. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 1:59, 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Saboteur," Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings. 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 1:45, 5, 8:15. **Brookline Village:** "Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ann Shirley. 2, 5, 8. **Cleveland Circle:** "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova. 2 and 8. **Harvard:** "Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Young America," Jane Withers and William Tracey. 2 and 8. **University:** "Mr. V," Leslie Howard. 2:50, 6:05, 9:30. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett, "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Close Call for Ellery Queen," William Gargan. "Almost Married," Jane Frazee. 2. Evenings 7:30-11. **Strand:** "Mr. V," Leslie Howard and Francis Sullivan. 3:27, 9:27. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Ann Shirley. 1:55, 7:55. **Codman Square:** "Larceny, Inc., Edward G. Robinson. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 3:28, 9:13. "Wild Bill Hockok Rides," Constance Bennett. **Park:** "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Cadets on Parade," Freddie Bartholomew. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. "Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. 2:58, 9:13. "Drums on the Congo," Stuart Erwin. 1:53, 8:08.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 2:30, 8:15. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 3:55, 9:40.

MALDEN — Granada: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 2, 5:10, 8:20. **Maplewood:** "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell. 1:45, 7:30. **Mystic:** "Tough as They Come," Billy Halop. 2:20, 8:35. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young and Marsha Hunt. 3:25, 7:20, 9:50. **Strand:** "Jungle Book," Sabu. 3, 9. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Mr. V," Leslie Howard. 3:18, 9:18. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 1:47, 7:47.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "All That Money Can Buy," Walter Huston, Edward Arnold. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 1:30, 7:30. **Medford:** "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Victor Mature. 2:25, 8:20. "Close Call for Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 4:10, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey and Kent Taylor. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery and Marjorie Main. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy and Anne Shirley. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. "Sleepy Time Gal," Judy Canova. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Black Dragons," Bela Lugosi. "House of Errors," H. Langdon and C. Rogers. 2 and 8. **Strand:** "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 'Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen.

REVERE — Revere: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 2, 8. **Boulevard:** "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In: "Her Enlisted Man," Barbara Stanwyck. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Valez. Dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8. **Strand:** "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Zorina. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15. **Broadway:** "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Cadets on Parade," Freddie Bartholomew. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Victor Mature. "What's Cookin'?" with the Andrew Sisters. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett. Bruce Cabot. 2:09, 7:54. "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 2:35, 9:20.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Mr. V," Leslie Howard. "Almost Married," Jane Frazee. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. "We Go Fast," Alan Curtis. 1:45, 7:45. **Coolidge:** "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Mad Doctor of Market Street," Una Merkel. 2, 7:45.

WAVERLY — Strand: "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier and Leslie Howard. "Close Call for Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 2 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Bruce Cabot and Constance Bennett. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler and Ray McDonald. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In: "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. "Pardon My Stripes," Bill Henry. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Helzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 3:48, 8:08. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 2:14, 6:30, 9:48.

United Nations' Relief Fund Group Plans for Flag Day

With Boston becoming the first city in the country to unite its war relief activities into a group to be known as the United Nations' Relief Fund, Inc., this new body will swing into its first sponsored program on Sunday when a benefit will be held in the Boston Garden at 3:30 p. m. in observance of United Nations' Flag Day.

Participating in the benefit will be such official representatives as Manuel Luis Quezon, President of the Philippine Islands; Dr. Hu Shih, ambassador from China; Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia; Constantin A. Fotitch, Ambassador from Yugoslavia; and Maj. Pavel I. Barayev, military attaché of the Soviet Embassy.

Under the new banner of the United Nations' Relief Fund, Inc., are nine war relief agencies. They are the British War Relief Society of Greater Boston; Russian War Relief, Inc.; United China Relief, Inc.; Bundles for Britain, Inc.; French Relief Committee; Greek War Relief Association, Inc.; Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, Inc.; and Queen Wilhelmina Fund.

With the exception of the British War Relief Society, largest war relief organization in Boston, the other relief agencies had been united as a group for several weeks and it wasn't until yesterday that the British Society came over to complete the new organization.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc) Mondays through Fridays. Tower News raidocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL 6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Today's FM Programs

W67B Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; organ.
3:15 p. m.—Music Appreciation.
3:30 p. m.—Two Men and a Girl.
3:45 p. m.—Southernaires; quartet.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Salon Serenade.
4:30 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:45 p. m.—Tenor and Organ.
5:00 p. m.—News; Moods and Moderns.
5:30 p. m.—String Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
6:45 p. m.—President Roosevelt; music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports Reporter.
7:15 p. m.—"Gypsy Serenade."
7:30 p. m.—"Novelty Time."
7:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military band.
8:15 p. m.—Erwin Yeo, organist.
8:30 p. m.—Network Program.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
3:15 p. m.—Baseball Game: St. Louis at New York.
5:15 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.; News.
8:15 p. m.—Donald M. Nelson; Inflation.
8:30 p. m.—"Songs for Marching Men."
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:30 p. m.—20th Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—Cedric Foster, News.
10:15 p. m.—Dick Jurgen's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Bernie Cummins' Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Joseph Sudy's Orch.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:20 p. m.—London Letter. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Calling the RAF in Canada. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 15.02 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." (Pacific War Time). VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." (Pacific War Time). VLQ2, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.
Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Theater. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—"Primavera en Otono." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Starlight Revue. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, June 13
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program For Sunday, June 14

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.79mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary, in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"The Fight For A Free World."
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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Appetizing, quickly prepared foods and sparkling beverages to make summer meals delightful.
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Some Popular Radio Programs Will Be at New Dial Locations Beginning Monday

WBZ to Carry Full Work Of Red Network

Radio listeners in Greater Boston must again prepare to find some of their favorite programs at new positions on their dials beginning on Monday, June 15, because of changes in network affiliations, the debut of a new network affiliate, and the removal of another station scheduled at that time.

With the inauguration of their daily schedules on Monday morning, Westinghouse Station WBZ will begin broadcasting the complete schedule of the Red Network of the National Broadcasting Company. At the same time Yankee Network Station WNAC will begin radiocasting the complete network schedule of the Mutual Broadcasting System.

The new network affiliate is the Matheson Station WHDH. Long an independent station, WHDH will begin radiocasting the complete file of Blue Network programs. WAAB will disappear from the local air and is to remain silent for a short period pending completion of a new transmitting station at Holden, Mass. When the Holden station is finished WAAB will become the Mutual outlet for Worcester.

For Boston listeners, however, change of WBZ (1,030 on the dial) to the Red Network means that such popular shows as Fred Waring, Cavalcade of America, the "Great Artists" series, Burns and Allen, Fibber McGee and Molly, Bob Hope, Red Skelton, Eddie Cantor, Al Pearce, Bing Crosby, Rudy Vallee, "Information Please" and "Truth or Consequences" will hereafter be radiocast over the Bay State's most powerful station.

To mark the change WBZ has arranged to bring back Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians to Boston after a five-year absence to radiocast his show for five evenings, beginning Monday, from the ballroom of the Hotel Statler. The shows will be aired at 7 p. m. and 11 p. m.

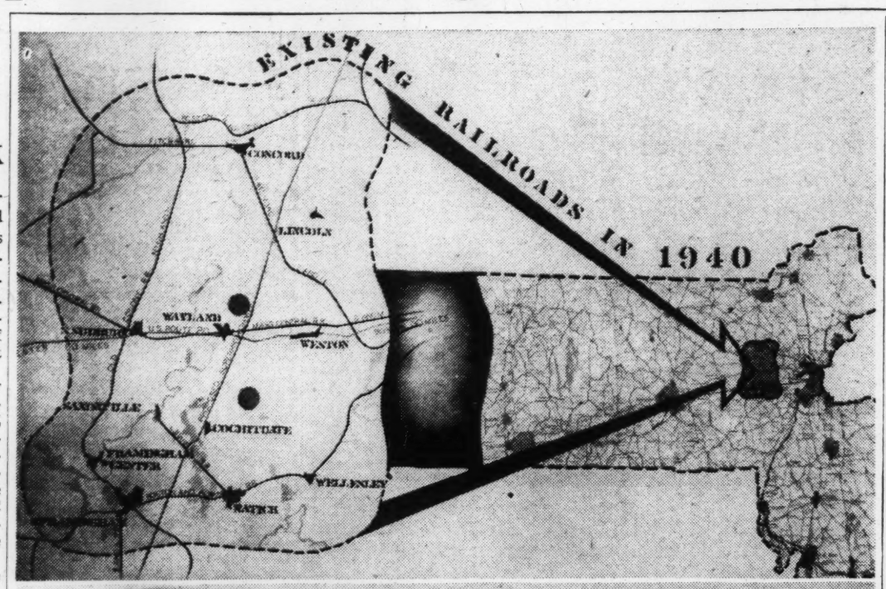
WNAC (1,260 on the dial) will begin radiocasting such MBS features as Commentators Fulton Lewis, Jr., Raymond Gram Swing, and John B. Hughes, "Pass in Review," "Tune Up, America," the American Opera Festival, "Americans at the Ramparts," the "Britain Speaks," and "American Eagle Club" re-radiocasts from London, "California Melodies" and "America Loves a Melody" programs.

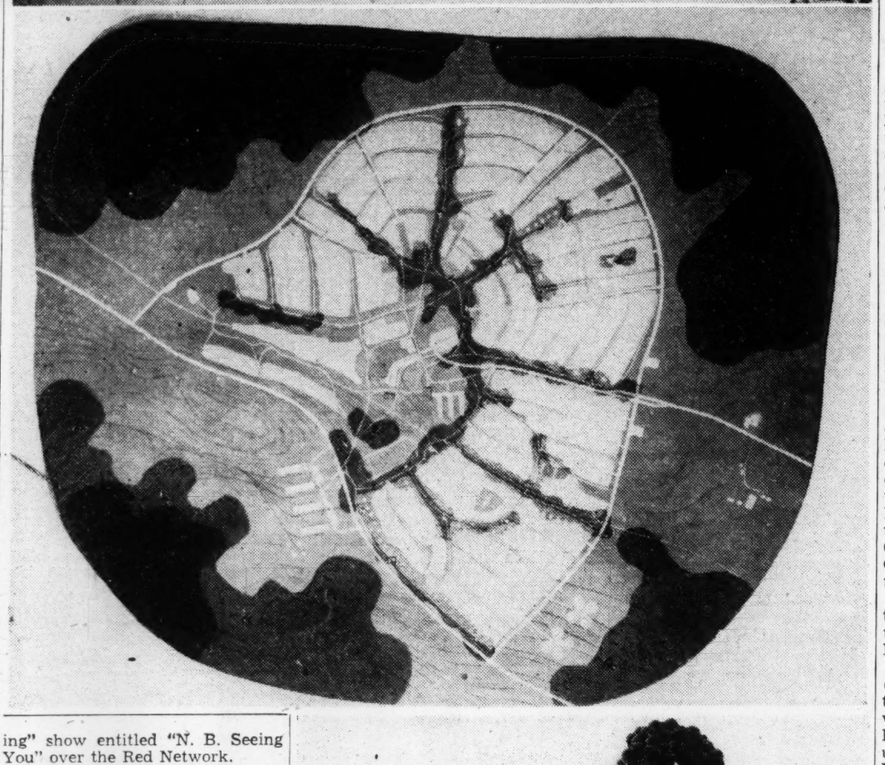
WHDH (850 on the dial) is to radiocast Blue features as Milton Cross's "White Rabbit Line," the Radio City Music Hall concerts, "This Is the Truth," Walter Winchell, Lum and Abner, Lowell Thomas, "I Love a Mystery," the "True or False" quiz, Cugat's Rhumba Revue, Quiz Kids, the Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street, America's Town Meeting, the Ontario Show, "Meet Your Navy," Dinah Shore and the Summer Symphony concerts, to name only a few.

WEEI (590 on the dial) will, of course, continue to radiocast the programs of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The local features of the shifting stations, however, will remain the same with a few exceptions. Such artists as Rakov and his orchestra, Kay Ivers, Fred and Posey, Nell Giles, Hum and Strum and Herb Lewis will continue to be heard over WBZ. In fact, these artists are to be heard on Sunday at 4:30 p. m., radiocasting a "slightly spoofing" show entitled "N. B. Seeing You" over the Red Network.

One of the most notable local program changes and of interest to sports fans will be the transfer of the American and National Leagues baseball games to WNAC.





By a Staff Photographer

Design for a Postwar 'Shangri-La'

Top: The ideal community of the future, as envisaged at Harvard University's School of Design, would be located 20 miles west of Boston, between Wayland and Cochituate, as indicated on the map. The model city (middle), part of a public exhibit now on view at Hunt Hall, Harvard Yard. Streets leading out from a central shopping district, and surrounding this small community of 3,000 to 8,000 persons, tie up with a nation-wide network of superhighways. Recreation centers are shown by the darkened radiating lines. Houses are located on the light areas, and housewives are able to reach either the center or the adjacent highways without difficulty. Housing units are planned for expansion, as shown in the picture at the bottom. Single or double bedrooms may be added or removed as occasion requires.

Maine's Vacation Trade Expanding

PORTLAND, Maine, June 12 (AP)—Despite gasoline rationing and other war-imposed restrictions, Maine's summer recreational business appears on the upswing, Guy P. Butler, Maine Publicity Bureau Manager, said recently.

Mr. Butler asserted that early reports indicated vacation business outlook was bright and that boys' and girls' camps would have "the best bookings in history."

Proprietors of the approximately 200 boys' and girls' camps "anticipate a record season," he added, which means that there will be more youngsters at the camps this season than the 15,000 who attended last year.

Maine's summer tourist trade in past years was estimated as a $100,000,000 business.

Bay State Prohibition Party Has Faith-in-Democracy Plank

Prohibition of the liquor traffic for the duration of the war, opposition to a State lottery, and continued faith in democracy, constitute key planks in the platform adopted by the Massachusetts Prohibition State Committee for the 1942 election.

The seven-plank platform is being carried into the election by State party nominees selected at the convention held by the State Committee. This convention was staged at the same time that another prohibition party convention was held by a group led by William H. McMasters. The latter's gubernatorial candidacy under a National Pensions Party label was ruled off the 1940 ballot by the State Ballot Law Commission because of spurious signatures on his nomination papers.

It is anticipated that the Ballot Law Commission will have to determine whether the State Committee slate, including many leaders identified with the Prohibition Party for several years, or that led by Mr. McMasters shall carry the party standard at the November polls.

The platform:

1. Reaffirm 70-year party position that "the liquor traffic is an evil which must be abolished," and call for support of Prohibition Party candidates.

2. Urge Congress immediately to prohibit liquor traffic for the duration of the war "in order to obtain the maximum efficiency in our armed forces now engaged in warfare, to increase and maintain the production of munitions, food and necessary supplies of all kinds for our military forces and civilian population and to obtain the highest possible morale at home and abroad."

3. Call for civil and military authorities to prohibit sale of intoxicants in and about military camps and to remove all places where vice and gambling are carried on.

4. Pledge our loyalty to the Government of the United States.

5. Reaffirm our faith in democracy . . . We deplore and condemn any injustice done to our fellow-citizens because of race, religion or color.

6. Oppose a state lottery in Massachusetts as "a corrupting influence in morals and economically unsound."

7. Advocate strict governmental economy and the most careful supervision of public funds spent.

"We further counsel that all Americans exercise the spirit of sacrifice, self-denial, temperance and sobriety in their daily lives.

"If elected to power, the Prohibition Party in Massachusetts pledges itself to give the Commonwealth honest and efficient government, and to do everything possible to relieve the people of unnecessary burdens and to maintain the high moral standards inculcated by the founders of our free institutions."

Democratic Women to Outline War Part Women Can Play

A conference to outline the part women can play in the war effort will be staged at the Copley-Plaza in Boston by the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee on June 15 and 16.

The State of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts will be represented at the conference, the first of its type to be held in the country, Mrs. Margaret O'Riordan, Massachusetts Democratic National Committeewoman, said.

At the opening session Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, member of the Social Security Board in Washington, will preside. Speakers will include Miss Thelma McKelvey, chief of the Women's Labor Supply Service of the War Production Board; Miss Louise Stitt, Director of the Minimum Wage Division, Federal Women's Bureau; Miss Mary Dublin, Director of the Survey Division of the Office of Civilian Defense; Mrs. May Thompson Evans, head of the Consumers Relations section of the Office of Price Administration, and Mrs. Genevieve Forbes Herrick, in charge of publicity for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, who will represent Mrs. Ovita Culp Hobby, WAAC Director.

Edward J. Flynn, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will speak at the banquet on Monday night.

Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, Chairman of the House Committee on Labor, will address the conference at the luncheon on Tuesday. The schedule calls for Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, House majority leader, to introduce Representative Norton.

On Tuesday morning a panel discussion will be held on the subject: "America and Total War." Miss Josephine Schain, Women's Division Consultant on International Relations and former National Chairman of the Committee for the Cause and Cure of War, will lead the discussion, Assisting Miss Schain will be Mrs. Raymond Clapper, wife of the newspaper columnist; Miss Marion Harron, member of the United States Board of Patent Appeals; Mrs. Hale T. Shenefield, member of the faculty of the American University in Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Chase G. Woodhouse, Connecticut Secretary of State. Numerous other speakers are scheduled for other sessions.

Lowell Mayor's Trial Is Postponed

Trial of Mayor George T. Ashe of Lowell and others, charged with bribery and conspiracy, has been postponed until Fall by agreement of Middlesex Superior Court, the defendant and the District Attorney's office.

Postponement of the case followed a conference of attorneys with Judge Vincent J. Brogna on motions by the defense for individual trials of each defendant. Judge Brogna did not rule on the motions, but took the case off next week's trial list.

Ideal Postwar Community Designed by Harvard Experts

Twenty miles west of Boston, on the green Massachusetts countryside between Wayland and Cochituate, Harvard University's foremost architects and city planners have built—in imagination—the ideal community of the future.

Envisioning bomb-torn, financially bankrupt industrial centers of a postwar world, and feeling that few persons would want to live in them, two of Harvard's "modernistic" or "functional" style architects have designed a model Shangri-La for Mr. and Mrs. Average American.

Dr. Walter Gropius, Chairman of the Harvard School of Design, and Dr. Martin Wagner, Associate Professor of Regional Planning are the two designers.

Dr. Gropius directed the internationally famous "Bauhaus" in Weimar, Germany, in the 1920s, which Adolf Hitler denounced as "oriental." Dr. Wagner was at one time architectural adviser to the City of Berlin, later to the Turkish Government.

Expand or Contract

It would contain pre-fabricated houses which could expand or contract as the family grew larger or smaller. The homes would be cheap—starting at $1,800—and so convenient that if a man wanted to move, he would simply pick up his house and carry it with him to the new location.

The Shangri-La of tomorrow would be small and compact, containing no more than 8,000 persons in an area three quarters of a mile across. It would be joined to neighboring communities by a giant super-highway. Its taxes would be low, its streets safe for pedestrians, its supporting industry and farm lands near at hand.

City slums would be cleared to settle the new factory-residential towns. Federal Government funds would assist in the resettlement process. Many pressing problems of municipal finance would, in the eyes of the designers, be eased.

An ideal spot where this community could really be built exists in eastern Massachusetts not far from Wayland, close to the Sudbury River, the Harvard experts believe.

Public Display

Their plans, made with the assistance of 29 graduate students in the School of Design, are attracting attention of visiting city planners from Great Britain; of the City of Boston and Commonwealth of Massachusetts Planning Commissions; and of educators in many sections of the United States.

The design for a city of the postwar future is on public display at Hunt Hall, Harvard, and will remain there until tomorrow.

Come away from the crowded modern metropolis, they say to postwar America, into a logically planned community built for comfort, economy, beauty, and safety.

Uncle Sam has already had experience with the type of home envisioned, Dr. Gropius says. The Government has built 46,000 prefabricated units—soldiers' barracks and war workers' homes—in the past three months, he is informed by the National Housing Administration.

Turned to purposes of peace, a pre-fabricated "nucleus" consisting of living room, kitchen, bath, and bedroom would be just the thing for a newly married couple, Dr. Gropius says. As the family grows, call up the construction company and have them deliver another bedroom. Sell the additions again when the children grow up and get married.

Machine-made, turned out on assembly lines, the homes would be inexpensive, one room costing perhaps $600, and a full-fledged family home no more than $3,000, unless the owner wished to pay more.

Flexibility

Parts of these homes, "being interchangeable, would secure a flexibility of design similar to a box of bricks for children or to a Mechano set," Dr. Gropius declares.

Ideal street-laying-out schemes would permit children to walk to school without ever having to cross an automobile highway except by underpass or overpass.

Many pressing financial problems of present-day cities, mirrored in dwindling real estate valuations and soaring tax rates, would be solved, in the Harvard men's view, by the addition of two new sources of municipal revenue: rent from land (community-owned, leased to private citizens), and income from governmentally owned public utilities.

The total investment for buildings, industries, and farms, Dr. Wagner estimates, need only be $5,200 per family—as contrasted with the current New York City investment of $16,000—a burden on the taxpayers which is constantly increasing with the attempt to rehabilitate what is, in his view, an outmoded city skeleton. Rather than rebuild an old city, build a new one, he says in effect.

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Anglo-Soviet Treaty Welcomed by Heads of European Governments-in-Exile

Settling Postwar Frontiers Seen as Delicate Subject

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 12—Signing of the Anglo-Soviet treaty has been welcomed cordially by a majority of the European allies. Most of them admit, however, that a number of important points have been carefully placed to one side and will require the utmost tact when they come up for consideration later, as they inevitably must.

The most delicate of these is, of course, the question of frontiers on which wide differences of interpretation of the Atlantic Charter and the treaty are possible. A number of Russia's neighbors, for instance, had different frontiers at the time the charter was drawn up by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill from those which existed when the Soviet Union adhered to it.

Still, there is a general feeling that the signing of the Anglo-Soviet treaty will result in such controversial questions being dealt with in a more friendly and conciliatory atmosphere than otherwise would have been the case.

Czechs See Benefit

Undoubtedly the most pleased of the Central European allies are the Czechs. President Beneš of Czechoslovakia always has deplored the fact that Russia was left out of the picture after the last war. He wrote in Foreign Affairs for January: "The error of leaving Russia isolated was one of the causes of the second World War. If it were to be repeated, it would probably lead to a third."

In parenthesis it is worth recording that in a speech at the National Liberal Club of London on May 12 he said it would be just as disastrous to leave France isolated after this war as it was to leave Russia isolated after the last one.

Poland has received news of the treaty with definite relief owing, of course to the absence of any territorial clauses. Greece also is satisfied. It is expected that the Turks will be reassured by reference to the absence of territorial ambitions which the two signatories both stress. Recently the Turks have been worried about the possibility of a renewal of Russian claims on the Dardanelles if Russian arms should be completely victorious.

Expansion Theories

This clause also should dispose of certain somewhat startling and geographically ingenious theories that the Soviet Union wants territorial expansion at the expense of Bulgaria with which, of course, the Soviet does not have a common frontier.

Perhaps the most interesting but, at present, incalcuable effects will be felt from Yugoslavia. Resistance to the Axis there, especially in Serbia, has been from two chief sources: Followers of Gen. Draja Mihailovitch and the Communists. Hitherto, they have not co-operated with one another. Will the new treaty break down this isolationism? If so, it inevitably will have a decisive effect on military operations in that part of Europe.

'Bound to Expedite'

MOSCOW, June 12 (AP)—The British-Russian mutual assistance treaty is "bound to expedite" the defeat of Germany, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda declared today, striking the keynote of Russian reaction to Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff's recent accomplishments at London and Washington.

Every Moscow newspaper devoted its entire front page to the communiqué on Molotoff's visits to London and Washington and the text of the treaty, along with pertinent editorials. The radio broadcast the news over and over and it was avidly discussed by people on the streets and in offices, stores and factories.

"The treaty will . . . insure close collaboration among the U. S. S. R., Great Britain and the United States after a victorious termination of the war," Pravda said.

Izvestia said, "The political, economic and military efforts of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States are now directed toward solution of the principal common problem of crushing the Hitlerite war machine in the continent of Europe in the present year of 1942.

"Everything which is expressed today in documents will be confirmed soon on battlefields as a strong and real force of arms," Izvestia said.

Calls on Russia

CHUNGKING, June 12 (AP)—The Chinese press called bluntly on Soviet Russia today to strike at Japan in the wake of the Japanese attacks on Midway and the Aleutians and the Russian-American-British understanding on the creation of a second front in Europe in 1942.

The newspaper Ta Kung Pao asserted:

"America has done her part in helping Russia. Now that American outposts have been subjected to Japanese attacks, isn't it time for Russia to help America in the Pacific? Russia should also realize that the Japanese attack on the Aleutians was a direct threat to Kamchatka and Siberia. . . .

"Can Russia stand aside and watch the wildfire spread to her very gates? She must do something and do it quickly, even if only for her own safety."

The China Times said it hoped "Russia would make the timely decision to help the Allies in the Pacific by going to war against Japan."

Wide World

Soviet Foreign Commissar Greeted by High U. S. Officials

Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff was greeted by high-ranking Government, Army, and Navy officials when he arrived recently in Washington for his historic secret conferences with President Roosevelt: Left to right: Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff; Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet; Commissar Molotoff, and Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador to the United States.

Molotoff's Visit to U. S. A Well-Kept War Secret

Continued from Page 1

sian personage" was. Washington correspondents scratched their heads. That was the beginning of the comedy-mystery-romance.

Plane Ahead of Time

Out of the sky on May 29 arrived at a local airport a big Red Army bomber, four hours ahead of time. It was reportedly the same Russian plane on which Mr. Molotoff had arrived in Britain the week before, for the negotiation of the 20-year treaty of alliance, which the mild mannered Russian had in his pocket when he reached America. All members of the crew were Russians and had been decorated in the war.

Because the "distinguished Russian personage" had got in ahead of schedule there wasn't any official welcoming committee, which is demanded by protocol, incognito or non-incognito, under the rules of international diplomatic comity. Telephones started humming and official limousines hastily buzzed over to the airport to bring the visitor into town.

Mr. Molotoff proved a difficult secret to keep.

He had been traveling over half the globe so he was given a chance to take a rest before dining with the President on his first evening at the White House. But instead of resting, the Russian visitor preferred to stretch cramped legs. He strolled through the White House grounds, which have a commending view of the Washington Monument. He was in full view of thousands of Government workers trooping from offices to homes and busses. But nobody recognized him, or if they did, it wouldn't have done any good for the newspapers were sewed up. They couldn't write about "a distinguished Russian personage."

The day after his arrival, May 30, President Roosevelt invited in the Vice-President, the Secretary of State, and a few military and congressional leaders to lunch with Mr. Molotoff.

Kept Guards Busy

Mr. Molotoff's penchant for strolling caused difficulties. Once an excited guard pursued him down Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the Executive Mansion.

"Hey, come back, don't you know you're a military secret?" he expostulated. Vyacheslaff Mikailovich Molotoff meekly returned. It is reported, however, that he had bought a bag of peanuts from Steve Vasilakos, who holds a wheel-stand concession, through Presidential courtesy, nearest the White House.

At the White House, Mr. Molotoff was known as "Mr. Brown," in order to prevent betrayal by inadvertent use of his name.

The second day of his visit, "Mr. Brown" was moved over to the historic yellow-and-white Blair Mansion, across from the White House, now used by the Government as a residence for distinguished guests. Passing crowds noticed two policemen always mysteriously standing at the front entrance. All sorts of stories developed which will doubtless gather detail in the future. One policeman stationed outside was heard to comment:

"I don't know who this guy is, but he is sure getting a lot of attention."

Mr. Molotoff was seen going and coming several times. Once when he paused on the street to snatch some fresh air before getting into his limousine, the police asked pedestrians to walk out in the street.

Always the Unexpected

In spite of efforts at secrecy Mr. Molotoff had the habit of popping up at unexpected moments. Thus, when all the cameras were set to take the Duke and Duchess of Windsor at the White House and newsreel men had their machines unlimbered, Mr. Molotoff, who was visiting the White House, casually walked into the midst of the scene. Not a camera turned, and the pictures taken of Mr. Molotoff and President Roosevelt together were all taken by military photographers.

It was not only in Washington but in New York that the "distinguished Russian personage" strolled aoout. He spent a day in New York, visited Radio City, went into one of the leading motion picture theaters and saw all the usual tourist sights. Nobody recognized him.

Congressional reaction was rather restrained on the visit at first. Most spokesmen welcomed any agreement that strengthened America's hand in the war. Former isolationists and erstwhile Red-baiters generally held their peace, although Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota criticized "others of our Allies" for not having "opened a second front before this time."

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, a Presidential opponent, said he hoped a second front would not be opened "until we are ready for it." He added strong support, however, for aiding Russia in all ways feasible. "She's our ally in this war," he said.

Most Senators were prepared to accept the military leaders in any agreement that had been reached.

Nash Hails Pact

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—Walter Nash, Minister of New Zealand, said yesterday the signing of the Anglo-Russian treaty was "the best news we have received in a long time."

"It will, I venture to prophesy, rank among the significant events of this war," he added in a statement. "I can speak with full confidence for New Zealand in saying that we are more than pleased to know that complete accord exists between Great Britain and Russia and the other United Nations. We are proud to be associated with such heroic allies as the Russian people and welcome the treaty as further evidence of a common resolve to work and fight together for victory and the world's freedom."

U. S.-Russia Plan for Peace; Chart 'Practical Measures'

Continued from Page 1

peace and prosperity as one essential means of promoting international peace and security.

The provisions of the Russo-American agreement are the same in all substantial respects as those of the agreements signed in recent months between the Governments of the United States and Britain and the United States and China.

The agreement reaffirms America's determination to keep war supplies going to the Soviet Union in "ever increasing amounts" in the fight against the common enemy.

It also provides that wherever Russia is in a position to do so, it will reciprocate the lend-lease aid of the United States. This may take the form of raw materials and other supplies which Russia may be able to offer.

"But no matter how great this aid may prove to be," the Government said in a tribute to the Russian part in the war thus far, "it will be small in comparison with the magnificent contribution of the Soviet Union's armed forces to the defeat of the common enemy."

Other Nations Next

The United States is now in the process of negotiating similar postwar mutual-aid understandings with all of the United Nations and together they will form the nucleus of a far-reaching collective security allegiance.

Article VII of the Russo-American agreement, following as it does the terms of the British and Chinese agreements, is the heart of the postwar commitment.

It pledges the governments to collaborate to the fullest extent in promoting mutually advantageous economic relations by means of agreed action open to the participation of other like-minded countries—thus the association is not exclusive but open to other adherents.

It stipulates that the ultimate settlement of lend-lease obligations shall be such as not to burden commerce but rather to expand production, employment and the exchange and consumption of goods.

It undertakes to eliminate all forms of discrimination in international commerce, to reduce trade barriers and to contribute to the attainment of the economic objectives of the Atlantic Charter to which all of the United Nations are now signatories.

It is to devise and develop the "practical measures" to carry out these objectives that further conversations with Russia are to begin in the early future.

Evening Sky Show In Los Angeles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Dimout regulations and threats of night raids are not dousing the evening programs at the City's planetarium in Griffith Park, where during June a simulated display of the northern lights features "The Polar Sky," one of the most popular of the monthly programs.

Nightly as well as afternoon programs were the rule before Pearl Harbor. Then evening programs were discontinued until the first of May. Since then, shows are given at 3:30 and 8:30 p. m. on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The entire Griffith Observatory is open these three days from 2 until 10 p. m., with the telescope functioning on clear nights.

The current program, believes C. H. Cleminshaw, Acting Director, provides "an excellent chance to get acquainted with the geography of the heavens. This is especially important today, with the increased use of the stars for navigation."

Arriving in the land of the Midnight Sun, planetarium "travelers" find 24 hours of sunshine day after day. After June 21, the sun gradually approaches the horizon and disappears about Sept. 23. Six weeks of twilight are followed by the long winter and the appearance of the famous aurora.

Leaving the North Pole, the audience is taken to the South Pole for a look at the Southern Cross and other groups of stars as familiar to Australians as the Big Dipper is to North Americans. This link with the southern sky is regarded as most welcome in this new day of association with the lands Down Under. In about an hour of ordinary time, the planetarium projector makes it possible to travel from pole to pole and live through a year of time.

State Institutions Facing Problem Of Lack of Employees

A serious personnel problem in the State Department of Mental Health faced State officials today as Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, State Commissioner of Mental Health, revealed that there were 1,260 employee vacancies in the 16 departmental institutions on June 1.

Most vacancies, he said, were the result of employees leaving State service for better-paying private employment or for war production positions. Selective service, he added, was not a major cause of the problem, pointing out that only 242 employees have left the department to enter the armed forces since March, 1941.

During May, he said, 650 employees left State hospital positions, 39 of them going into military service.

A. F. of L. Is the Winner In Firestone Election

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 12 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor has won over the Congress of Industrial Organizations in a National Labor Relations Board election to determine the bargaining agent for employees of the Firestone Rubber and Latex Products Company plant here.

The Firestone organizing campaign (A. F. of L.) received 831 votes and the United Rubber Workers of America (C. I. O.), 535. Approximately 2,000 workers were eligible to vote.

British Staff Reorganization

LONDON, June 12 (CP)—Sir James Grigg, Secretary of State for War, announced in the House of Commons reorganization of the War Office General Staff Department to obtain a close linking of interests of user and producer of warlike equipment "which so clearly is essential to successful prosecution of the war."

The General Staff is to be divided into two main parts, one dealing with planning operational and training aspects, the other dealing with the Army's operational and equipment policy. Both will be under general control of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

The Plans and Operations Department will be in immediate charge of the Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff, while the remainder of the General Staff will be in charge of a new member of the Army Council, the Deputy Chief of the General Staff.

The War Office announced that Maj. Gen. Ronald Weeks, has been appointed to this new office with the rank of lieutenant general, in charge of Army organization policy and development of the main classes of military equipment for the various service arms. He is a combination of soldier, engineer and natural scientist and formerly was Director General of Arms and Equipment.

'Long Sweetening' Helps in the South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — The "long sweetening" which Virginians of Civil War days used in place of sugar may appear on more Virginia tables next winter, Commissioner of Agriculture L. M. Walker, Jr., predicted.

The "sweetening" was sorghum molasses made from a corn-like plant which is still grown in many counties in the southern part of the State.

Virginia's sorghum crop this year may be less than it has been in past years, Mr. Walker said, becuase many of the former operators of truck farms have been drawn away to military service or defense work. However, enough is planted to "materially aid" the sugar supply, Mr. Walker said.

Examination Set For West Point

A competitive examination for admission to the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., will be held in Boston tomorrow, it was announced today by Representative Thomas A. Flaherty, (D), of Massachusetts.

Young men between the ages of 17 and 22 who reside in the Eleventh Congressional District, consisting of Wards 1, 2, and 3, and the first nine precincts of Ward 8 in the City of Boston, the City of Chelsea, and Ward 1 of Cambridge, are eligible to compete.

Interested young men were advised to call at the Congressman's office in the Post Office Building in Boston for necessary credentials for admission to the examination.

Damage of Doolittle Bombs Seen in Japanese Pictures

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., June 12—First Japanese picture of the damage done to Tokyo in the American bombing raid led by Brig. Gen. Doolittle arrived here a day or two ago. The subject was the Nihon Basi Bridge in the center of the City with mushrooms of smoke in the background. The extent of the damage was not disclosed, as the photographer focussed his camera in a small section of the sidewalk and a rampart over a busy street.

Other Japanese war scenes included two United States officers on Bataan, Maj. Gen. Edward P. King, Jr., and Lieut. Col. William after the surrender. General King sat hatless and calmly in a wicker chair. Colonel William stood facing the camera and wore a helmet. According to the captions they were waiting to be interviewed by Japanese correspondents.

General King seemed to have borne a greater strain than Colonel William, the paper Asakhi said. He refused to answer a single question. Only one captured American officer, a man named Jones, volunteered the statement that the Japanese infantry was very good, a usual statement in such circumstances.

General King with his staff has been sent to Balanga concentration camp where 6,700 war prisoners are confined. On another picture General King faced the Commander in Chief of the Japanese forces in Bataan, whose name was not given.

Other Japanese cameramen took running shots of a swift-striding party of British officers escorted by the invaders in captured Singapore. Lieut. Gen. A. E. Percival, British commander in Malaya, was on the extreme left on his way to sign a "paper of unconditional surrender" to Gen. Tomoyuhi Yamashita, commander on the Malay Front. According to Asakhi, General Percival and his staff have been sent to Changi, southwest of Singapore, where they are prisoners in the British Army House. Asakhi said there are 32,000 British and 35,000 Indian soldiers at Changi.

All this was a change from previous Japanese literature seen here in the English-language monthly Review which contained a purported eulogy by American missionaries of the origins of Japanese family crests and an exposition of the Japanese national game "go."

Anglo-Soviet Pact Linked

Continued from Page 1

fore their representatives could sign the treaty."

European peoples, it is felt here, should now be able to see that the Anglo-Soviet treaty offers foundations for a new order in which there will be freedom from fear of Germany as well as freedom from want, freedom from unemployment, and the other freedoms outlined in the Atlantic charter.

A new international organization will be needed but, it is contended, this should have a better chance of success than original League of Nations if only because now the two most powerful European members of the United Nations—Britain and Russia—have apparently recognized that their strength whether operating singly or together is necessary for the working of a stable European and consequently world system.

Boundary Issues Waived

Some persons here are surprised that the treaty makes no specific mention of boundaries. The Soviet, it was thought, would be pressing for British recognition of a Russian defensive zone extending to the Baltic States, Finland, and maybe part of Poland, and to spheres of interest in the Balkans.

Britain was thought to be feeling that it could not resist Russia's desires, while the United States was pictured back of Britain urging the British to resist Soviet plans for interference with the frontiers of the smaller nations.

A better understanding, however, of mutual interests and more trust and cordiality in the Anglo-Soviet relations seem to have served in the end as an alternative basis of agreement—and in British and American eyes at least a better basis.

Certainly the boundary question seems to be left completely open, since Britain and the Soviet are to abide by the principles that there shall be no territorial aggrandizement after the war and that Europe's boundaries shall be fixed solely in the interests of the future security of Europe as a whole.

Solid Basis for Security

Whatever may have been the extent of original Soviet demands in opening negotiations for the treaty with Britain it seems, as The Times, of London, says today, that both parties to the treaty have finally agreed that "the upbuilding of a durable peace may well depend less on issues of doubtful frontiers or political pacts than on the solid foundations of military security which Britain and the Soviet are well-equipped to assure, and on establishment of social and economic conditions which bring well-being to weary and war-worn European peoples."

Other comments here today point to recent statements of leading Americans pledging America's major role in world reconstruction as assurance that the new Anglo-Soviet pact marks an advance in the development of United Nations unity, and not only in the unity of the two members.

Appreciation is also expressed that it was Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff who has become the instrument of the new confidence between the Soviet and Britain, since Mr. Molotoff was supposed in Britain to be one of the more skeptical Russians regarding the integrity of British motives.

There is certainly a feeling in some knowledgeable circles here that America has had a bigger hand in the final form of the treaty than might be imagined—a sort of third-party arbitral influence.

In fact, I have heard it said here today, "That's America's real significance in the whole scheme of things—as a great arbiter in the field of international politics, thus leading to an era in which wars are to be ended."

Suffolk Graduates Hear a Warning Against Isolation

Warning against a return to isolationism by the United States, Prof. Irving S. Kull, of Rutgers University, told 111 members of the Suffolk University graduating class yesterday that nation's must surrender sovereign powers that interfere with the common good of a world society after the war or be plunged into another dark age.

The annual commencement exercises were held in the University auditorium, Temple Street, and Judge Frank J. Donahue, of the Superior Court, was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence. Other recipients of honorary degrees were: Professor Kull, Doctor of Letters; Judge Frankland W. L. Miles, Roxbury District Court, Doctor of Jurisprudence; Charles S. O'Connor, Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, Doctor of Jurisprudence; and Mark Vernon Crocket, President of the Board of Trustees of the Lesley School, Cambridge, Doctor of Education.

Gleason L. Archer, President of Suffolk University, and Dean of the Law School, presided at the exercises and conferred the degrees. The Rt. Rev. Richard J. Haberlin, of St. Peter's Church, Dorchester, delivered the invocation and benediction.

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By W. P. M.
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U. S.-Soviet Agree to Co-operative Effort to Form a Just and Enduring Peace

Full Text of Agreement Of Aid Between U. S.-Russia

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—Following is the text of the mutual aid agreement signed yesterday by the United States and Russia:

Whereas the Governments of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declare that they are engaged in a co-operative undertaking, together with every other nation or people of like mind, to the end of laying the bases of a just and enduring world peace securing order under law to themselves and all nations;

And whereas the Governments of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as signatories of the declaration by United Nations of Jan. 1, 1942, have subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the joint declaration, known as the Atlantic Charter, made on Aug. 14, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Brtiain and Northern Ireland, the basic principles of which were adhered to by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Sept. 24, 1941;

Vital to Defense

And whereas the President of the United States of America has determined, pursuant to the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, that the defense of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics against aggression is vital to the defense of the United States of America;

And whereas the United States of America has extended and is continuing to extend to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics aid in resisting aggression;

And whereas it is expedient that the final determination of the terms and conditions upon which the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics receives such aid and of the benefits to be received by the United States of America in return therefor should be deferred until the extent of the defense aid is known and until the progress of events makes clearer the final terms and conditions and benefits which will be in the mutual interests of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and will promote the establishment and maintenance of world peace;

And whereas the Governments of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are mutually desirous of concluding now a preliminary agreement in regard to the provision of defense aid and in regard to certain considerations which shall be taken into account in determining such terms and conditions and the making of such an agreement has been in all respects duly authorized, and all acts, conditions and formalities which it may have been necessary to perform, fulfill or execute prior to the making of such an agreement in conformity with the laws either of the United States of America or of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have been performed, fulfilled or executed as required;

The undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments for that purpose, have agreed as follows:

Article I

The Government of the United States of America will continue to supply the Goernment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with such defense articles, defense services, and defense information as the President of the United States of America shall authorize to be transferred or provided.

Article II

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will continue to contribute to the defense of the United States of America and the strengthening thereof and will provide such articles, services, facilities or information as it may be in a position to supply.

Article III

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will not without the consent of the President of the United States of America transfer title to, or possession of, any defense article or defense information transferred to it under the act of March 11, 1941, of the Congress of the United States of America or permit the use thereof by anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of the Government of the Union of Soiet Socialist Republics.

Article IV

If, as a result of th etransfer to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of any defense article or defense information, it becomes necessary for that Government to take any action or make any payment in order fully to protect any of the rights of a citizen of the United States of America who has patent rights in and to any such defense article or information, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will take such action or make such payment when requested to do so by the President of the United States of America.

Article V

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will return to the United States of America at the end of the present emergency, as determined by the President of the United States of America, such defense articles transferred under this agreement as shall not have been destroyed, lost or consumed and as shall be determined by the President to be useful in the defense of the United States of America or of the Western Hemisphere or to be otherwise of us eto the United States of America.

Article VI

In the final determination of the benefits to be proided to the United States of America by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics full cognizance shall be taken of all property, services, information, facilities, or other benefits or considerations provided by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics subsequent to March 11, 1941, and accepted or acknowledged by the President on behalf of the United States of America.

Article VII

In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in return for aid furnished under the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, the terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations. To that end, they shall include provision for agreed action by the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the joint declaration made on Aug. 14, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, the basic principles of which were adhered to by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Sept. 24, 1941.

At an early convenient date, conversations shall be begun between the two Governments with a view to determining, in the light of governing economic conditions, the best means of attaining the above-stated objectives by their own agreed action and of seeking the agreed action of other like-minded governments.

Article VIII

This agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall continue in force until a date to be agreed upon by the two Governments.

Signed and sealed at Washington in duplicate this eleventh day of June, 1942.

For the Government of the United States of America
Cordell Hull
Secretary of State of the United States of America

For the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Maxim Litvinoff
Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at Washington.

Associated Press

President Roosevelt **Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff**

The President and the Soviet Foreign Commissar confer at the White House on plans for a second front and other military problems during Mr. Molotoff's secret visit to Washington.

Dewey Surer as Jaeckle 'Delivers' Erie

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 11—The meeting of the Republican New York State Committee in Albany on June 10 to set the time and place for the Party's 1942 nominating convention will find Thomas E. Dewey riding high, wide and handsome for his Party's governorship preference, it became apparent today.

Realization of this ambition for Mr. Dewey was nailed down this week by Edwin F. Jaeckle, Republican State Chairman and leading among original sponsors of the Dewey gubernatorial boom, when he delivered the 116 delegates of his home bailiwick, Erie County, to the Dewey standard. This brought Mr. Dewey's total of county pledges for the State convening to a delegate strength of 938, representing 27 of the 62 New York counties and well over a majority of the 1,680 partisans who will have voting power at the convention.

Academically speaking, of course, delegates cannot yet be pledged because they will not be elected until the mid-summer primaries, but the reported disposition of county leaders makes the nomination outcome as nearly a mathematical certainty for Mr. Dewey as anything can be in times in which the war emergency makes almost any situation subject to sudden shifts.

Mr. Dewey enjoys a much more open field for the governorship than John J. Bennett, Jr., State Attorney-General, likewise now in an assuredly out-in-front spot for the Democratic nomination, but with a far more "scrappier" ticket-making situation on the hands of his State organization backers.

Chief trouble spot thus far in the Dewey drive for place is the fight which Representative Hamilton Fish is waging in the twenty-sixth congressional district for return to his 12-term incumbency over objections that he is an incorrigible isolationist. Mr. Dewey has repudiated the Fish candidacy without specification beyond the statement that Mr. Fish threatened a "personal attack" should he fail to support his return.

At this writing it would appear to be Dewey strategy to take as nearly a middle course as is possible, knowing his party is still so hopelessly split on war and postwar issues that definitive stands might carry embarrassing implications later. Thus his Bond Club speech late in May concerning postwar planning was a disappointment to liberals, who found his statements so generalized as to seem nostalgic for the economic order of the twenties.

While delegates were being corralled for Mr. Dewey, the American Labor Party, important New York State entity of the New Deal, apparently had its ears bent to the strains of the Bennett calliope which is luring an organization parade of major proportions to the Democratic big top session. The laborites, divided into right- and left-wing factions, but unitedly with the National Administration in the war crisis, are not happy about the Bennett candidacy but, faced with the fact of his indubitable strength, and apparent White House disinclination to block the Bennett progress, now substantially beyond the boom stage, are busily adjusting themselves to the necessity of going along.

The right-wing labor element, controlling the Party's State organization, holds that it is entitled to strong representation on the Democratic Governorship ticket for its yoeman service in the re-election of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to a fourth term four years ago. This is discounted today by the State organization in parleys with the Labor Party heads because of the laborites' role in the 1941 New York City mayoralty campaign, when they buried the tomahawk in the Democratic ticket headed by William O'Dwyer as leading supporters of the re-election of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia to a third term.

Czechs to Avenge Killings

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—Nazi executioners in former Czechoslovakia were reported to have killed another 34 persons—including 10 women—Thursday as the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile here vowed revenge for the mounting wave of Nazi executions which have reached perhaps 656 since the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, the Gestapo's purge master and "protector" of the Czech homeland.

A Czech spokesman said that, in addition to the 306 executions officially announced, at least 350 persons were shot when the Nazis wiped out the village of Lidice.

These "barbarous acts" were protested in a formal note to the Allied governments which said: "The Czechoslovak Government will take the necessary steps which it may regard as desirable to secure retribution for these atrocities and will relax no efforts to bring to account all those who committed these crimes or who were in any way responsible for them."

The Czechoslovak protest followed shortly after one radiocast by General Wladyslaw Sikorski, President of Poland, against "mass shootings" of Poles, "torture of tens of thousands" in concentration camps, and "deportation of more than 1,500,000 people."

"Only by the announcement of retribution," he said, "and the application of reprisals whenever possible can a stop be put to the rising tide of madness of these German assassins."

General Sikorski said the terror wave had "assumed vast proportions in Poland" since the visit of the Gestapo chief Heinrich Himmler earlier in the spring. He asserted hundreds of mass executions, which school children were forced to witness, had occurred.

Meanwhile, official Netherlands circles in London declared that a reported German plan to uproot 3,000,000 Dutchmen and settle them in German-occupied Western Russia had a twofold purpose: Diverting Dutch attention from the loss of the East Indies and setting up a bloc of Western Europeans in Russia as a buffer against the Slavs.

"All previous attempts to interest the Dutch people in settling the conquered areas having failed, the Nazis are offering this grandiose scheme," one source said. "It is ridiculous."

Victory Book Campaign 192,189 Volumes Over Top

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—The United Service Organizations announced that the "Victory book campaign" to collect 10,000,000 volumes for soldiers, sailors and marines had "gone over the top" with a total of 10,192,189 books received.

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Text of Official Greetings Exchanged at Pact Signing

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—The British Government's White Paper—"Russian Number One (1942)"—which contained the text of the Anglo-Russian 20-year Mutual Assistance Pact published here yesterday, also contained the following documents:

King George VI to President Kalinin

I cannot let this occasion pass without expressing to you, Mister President, my gratification at the signature which has taken place this day of our treaty of alliance.

This treaty consecrates the efforts of our two countries in the hard and bitter struggle they are waging and pledges them to wholehearted co-operation and mutual support in the years that will follow our victory.

I like to believe that you, Mister President, welcome it as sincerely as I do myself and that you share my confidence that its effect will be to the benefit not only of our two countries but of all the world.

President Kalinin to King George VI

I fully share the satisfaction expressed by Your Majesty at the signing of the treaty of alliance between our countries.

I am sure that the treaty now signed will consolidate yet further the fighting alliance of our countries in their stern and uncompromising struggle against the common enemy and will insure cordial co-operation and mutual assistance in the years following victory.

I welcome the treaty as sincerely as does Your Majesty and express the conviction that this treaty will be a benefit not only to our two countries but to all the world.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden

On behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom I welcome you, M. Molotoff, as Foreign Secretary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

We are met in a world at war when our two countries are together at grips with a common enemy. Under the impact of war we have found that understanding which escaped us in the uneasy years of peace. The treaty which we have just signed engages us to continue the struggle together until the victory be won. On behalf of my colleagues I give you a pledge that there will be no wavering in this endeavor on the part of the Government or the people of these islands.

Such then is the first chapter of our task, the overthrow of Hitler and the destruction of all that his regime stands for. But there is a second chapter also to our treaty. One day the war will end. One day the common enemy will be defeated and there will be peace again. We must see to it that this time the peace endures. In the treaty which we have signed we pledge ourselves to work together for this purpose.

Never before in the history of our two countries has our association been so close or our mutual pledge for the future so complete. This is surely a happy augury. There is nothing exclusive in our agreement. We are seeking peace and security not only for our two countries but for all the United Nations. But understanding between us is one of the foundations of peace not for us alone but for the world. We have signed our treaty and part of the work is behind us.

I would like to say now, M. Molotoff, how much we have valued the statesmanship and insight which you have shown in our negotiations. I would like, too, to thank M. Maisky, your Ambassador, who has done so much in his years here to build the bridge between our two countries.

Part of the work is behind us. but the greater part yet lies ahead. There is the war to win.

You yourself, M. Molotoff, are leaving our shores for the United States. Upon the co-operation of the Soviet Union, the United States of America and the British Commonwealth the future of mankind will largely depend.

We thank you for your work with us here and we wish you well upon your journey.

Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotoff

Mr. Churchill, Gentlemen:

The treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Great Britain of alliance in the war against Hitlerite Germany and her accomplices in Europe and of co-operation and mutual assistance after the war, which I have just had the honor of signing in the name of the Government of the U. S. S. R., represents an important political landmark in the development of relations between Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

The treaty between us is essential not only to the peoples of the U. S. S. R. and Great Britain, but also to the peoples who have experienced the aggression of the German-Fascist imperialists or whose freedom and honor have been threatened and may still be threatened by the Hitlerite band of robbers, oppressors and ravishers—all these will express their satisfaction at the conclusion of this historic treaty.

Our Allies all over the world will share with us the warmest feelings of satisfaction. Our treaty is indispensable in order the more quickly to insure the destruction of Hitlerite Germany and to attain our desired aim—victory.

The present treaty also determines the common line of action of the Soviet Union and Great Britain after war. The fact that this treaty operates for a period of twenty years and is based on mutual military and economic assistance against possible further aggression on the part of Germany, and is intended to insure the security and economic well-being of the peoples of Europe, speaks for itself.

Hitler and his accomplices in their bloodstained robbery of Europe will now feel more than ever that the united forces of their adversaries have been rallied and strengthened. So much the better for us, for our peoples and for our common cause.

This treaty signifies and contains much more than the Anglo-Soviet agreement of last year.

The treaty of May 26, 1942, marks a new and important stage in the development of Anglo-Soviet relations on the basis of alliance and mutual military assistance against our common and irreconcilable foe, both of today and of the future, in Europe. It provides a desired basis for joint action after the war, thus greatly adding to its importance.

It is still further necessary that what relates to the present day in this treaty is already successfully being realized and carried into effect.

Such a treaty will be welcomed with great satisfaction by the masses of the Soviet Union, where, under the direction of their great leader and supreme commander, J. V. Stalin, the Red Army is carrying on a heroic struggle against the German invaders, confident in the belief that the time is not far distant when our just cause will achieve full victory.

Please accept, Mister Prime Minister Churchill and Mister Secretary Eden, to whom the present treaty owes so much, my sincere gratitude for the active part you have taken at all stages.

I express my sincere personal gratitude to His Majesty's Government for the hospitality shown to me, the representative of the Government of the U. S. S. R.

In conclusion I wish to express my firm conviction that the treaty which has been signed today well serves the cause of our victory, the cause of the great future of our two peoples.

Radio 'Jamming' Declared Unusual

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—Warring nations mutually refrain from the promiscuous "jamming" of opposition radio broadcasts, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission testified yesterday at a Congressional hearing.

Appearing in connection with proposed changes in the Communications Act, Mr. Fly told the House Interstate Commerce Committee that the FCC was monitoring (listening in on) virtually every broadcast emanating from enemy countries and was making the information obtained available to war agencies.

In reply to questions by committee members, Mr. Fly said most of the foreign propaganda broadcasts were sent by short wave and could be rendered ineffective by "jamming" them, creating air interference to make them difficult to be heard.

However, he added, "jamming" is rarely resorted to because of a mutual, if unspoken, understanding among the nations not to interfere with the broadcasting activities of the others and lead to a situation whereby all broadcasts might be made impotent.

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NATIONAL PARKS ARE OPEN. The national parks of the West—including Yellowstone, Glacier, and Rocky Mountain—are open to vacationists this summer. Park hotels and resorts will be open, and regular motor bus service will be in operation during the season between rail gateways and hotels, and between hotels within the parks. Sightseeing sidetrips have been suspended.

★ ★ ★

COLORADO ROCKIES. Hotels and resorts in the Colorado Rockies are opening. While sightseeing bus operations have been suspended, it is possible for vacationists to reach nearly all the principal scenic regions by train or regularly scheduled buses. Resort operators, upon notice, will meet guests at nearby rail or bus stops.

BLACK HILLS OF SOUTH DAKOTA Regular summer motor service will be in operation between Newcastle, Wyo., State Game Lodge, Sylvan Lake, Rapid City and Deadwood-Lead.

★ ★ ★

DUDE RANCHES. More than 100 dude ranches in Wyoming, Colorado and Montana reached via the Burlington are accepting guests this season. Upon advance notice, ranchers will meet guests at nearby rail station. Limitless sightseeing trips are available from ranches by horseback or wagon.

★ ★ ★

PACIFIC COAST. Pacific Coast national parks and resorts are open. The "Empire Builder" and "North Coast Limited" provide through service daily to Seattle, Tacoma and Portland; the "Exposition Flyer" to San Francisco.

★ ★ ★

BURLINGTON TOURS. Escorts will not be provided this season, but all-expense trips without escort, using regular equipment, will be available daily to Colorado, Yellowstone, Glacier Park and the Black Hills.

★ ★ ★

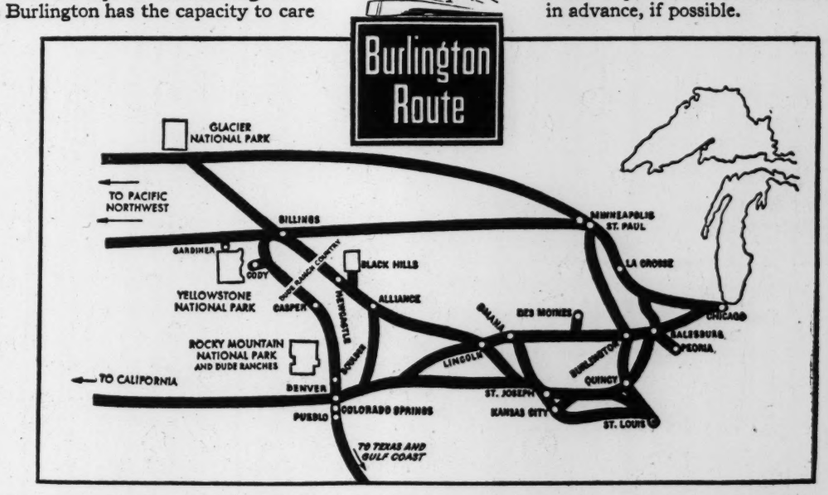
WARTIME TRAVEL INFORMATION For up-to-the-minute information on train schedules, equipment and resort accommodations, consult your local ticket agent, travel agency, or nearest Burlington representative. Now, more than ever, it is important to obtain expert travel advice so as to avoid conflict with war traffic.

Swift Movement of War Traffic is the No. 1 Job

The most important job of the Burlington for the duration is to provide fast, dependable transportation for troops and war materials. This has been done and will continue to be the primary purpose of the entire Burlington organization.

In addition to the expeditious handling of war traffic, the Burlington has the capacity to care for civilian freight and passenger movements, many of which are inseparable from the war effort.

Best use can be made of this travel capacity by planning trips so as to depart and return during the middle of the week. Reservations, when required, should be made several days in advance, if possible.



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What Makes Those Commandos 'Tick'

An eyewitness account of how crack raiders strike stealthily and efficiently.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 12—As fighting soldiers, the Commandos are "terrific." This is the chief observation to be reported by this correspondent who will probably not forget for some time the experience of having accompanied the Commandos on a recent night raid on the Channel coast of France.

From this front-row seat, it is no overestimation to say that aggression is their middle name. They grow progressively eager with every mile of the outward journey toward their objective. Their idea of disappointment is to be denied the opportunity of getting in among the enemy with their bayonets, grenades, firearms, demolition charges, and incendiary equipment.

When they are not on the job the Commandos are the most comradely of troops with a respect for one another that comes through knowing that every man rings true. Some are rough diamonds. Others are quiet, studious types. And their high standard of collective discipline is cemented by the very real friendship between officers and other ranks.

All are volunteers for special service and come in from many different regiments. Nobody can join them straight from civilian life.

Ready for Action

Going on the adventure with them against Boulogne last week felt at times very much like traveling with a football team for a match away from the home grounds. They look like a pack of athletes, which they most emphatically are, and they whiled away the long periods of travel and waiting with songs and banter when not working industriously on the final touches of preparation to their weapons or studying the detailed instructions after their officers' orders had been unsealed.

Indeed, they are so free from disquiet that it is often known for a man to have to be wakened from a quiet nap as the landing craft draws near to the enemy shore.

The boys I was with included a number of Welshmen, mostly wiry little men from the coal pit areas and they sang spontaneous harmonies as Welshmen always are apt to do when they get together. The Sergeant Major who sat alongside me at the time had played Rugby football for the British Army and the commandant was Maj. K. R. S. Trevor, an "old boy" of Rossall School.

Mostly "Middleweights"

The majority of the Commandos were short or middleweight men, wiry or chunky, but some were heavyweights of exceptional physique, and all seemed as quick-footed as cats.

Speed and stealth are two of the most valuable assets the Commandos have, especially when embarking or disembarking. They showed their skill later under heavy fire with German searchlights seeking them out. From the craft I was in, the gunners tried to put out those lights and on Major Trevor's orders went in again close to the shore to do this while covering the withdrawal of the last shipload.

Just before this we had been stuck on a sandbank, with the use of our guns restricted by the danger of hitting our own men coming off from the shore and with our supply of smoke cover exhausted. We were stationary in the dazzling glare of the Nazi searchlights and it was like being an illuminated target at a "fun fair" rifle range as bullets sang and flashed just overhead or drummed a tattoo against the armor plating. Some whizzed through between us as we crouched and something heavier threw a sudden spout of water over the gunwale and sent a couple men sprawling on their faces. But nobody was hurt.

The Navy's Big Role

The Navy inevitably takes big chances while playing its part in these combined three-service operations and though Spitfire protection arrived almost with the first streaks of dawn German Messerschmitts dive-bombed and machine-gunned some of our rearward ships.

The whole performance between the time the Commandos went aboard from an English port until the time they returned with the information gathered during their crowded hour ashore reflected the careful advanced planning it had received at all levels of command.

I was present at conferences between the commander and his officers, and between the officers and their men. For a more ambitious raid photographs, models, and plans are closely studied, a time schedule is drawn up with absolute precision, equipment is detailed, and if a really big job is on hand, huch as the historic St. Nazaire demolition, the preparations may entail several weeks of careful work.

They Travel Light

Although this has been primarily a war of machines the Commandos travel as light as they possibly can so that they may secure the maximum speed and stealth. Because tin hats can give them away if they clang against anything, woolen caps are worn, and because wading ashore makes trousers wet and heavy, shorts are favored.

They specialize in the use of silent weapons, but are expert in all, and their training is devised to give them endurance almost beyond belief. They are skilled in field craft which enables them to live on the country for days on end without carrying burdensome rations or needing more protection from the weather than they can improvise for themselves. They can do their own field butchering of any food they need, they are past masters at concealment, and sections of them are specialists in high speed demolition. At St. Nazaire, for example, explosions more than half a mile inland followed within ten minutes of the time the Commandos set foot on shore.

Difficult Navigation

The navigational part of the job is extremely tricky—locating the precise spot for a landing on the shadowy outline of the seaboard with a low, featureless silhouette is not the least of the difficulties—but it is only through the naval people doing their work properly that the Commandos can get down to doing theirs. There is an enormous margin for the human factor to dislocate plans that are dovetailed to the very minute, and if the schedule goes awry there has to be some mighty quick and coordinated improvization while the bullets are flying around.

More effective than the threat of any ordinary military punishment is the knowledge that every Commando has, that if he misbehaves he goes back to his regiment. The mystic initials RTU meaning "return to unit" keep everyone in order and, coupled with the extreme selectivity of admission, ensure that the Commandos are 100 per cent handpicked according to the desired specifications and there is not one of them who would flinch in undertaking even a "suicide" mission.

Although exceptionally independent as individuals they are also exceptionally interdependent. They do not receive extra pay as such but instead of living in barracks they are required to billet themselves where they are stationed and for this purpose they receive a special allowance of 6s. 8d. a day for the men and 13s. 4d. for the officers.

To a great extent the men discipline themselves on a mutual honor system that does away with the need for close supervision or compulsion. Officers know that where ever of whenever a parade may be ordered the men will be there, even if they have to walk all night to make it—as sometimes they do.

These are the qualities and these are the men that will form the spearhead of the attack which some day—not too far in the future—will be launched and continued until Berlin is reached.

Wide World

British Film Depicts Commando Raid

This scene of British Commandos landing on a beach during a raid is taken from a British motion picture rather than during an actual raid on enemy shores. It is a scene from the picture, "Next of Kin," produced for the instruction of British soldiers and civilians against careless talk. In the picture careless talk betrays a raid on enemy territory and there is an unnecessary high casualty list despite the success of the raid.

With the Commandos

When British Commandos raided Boulogne and Le Touquet, the Monitor's London military correspondent accompanied them as the single representative of the American press. The choice was made by lot and his original dispatch was released to newspapers June 4.

Today, in an exclusive story, Mr. Stead tells of the Commandos under fire—of the men and the method of Britain's "combine operations" forces.

Rise of Allies Since Dunkirk Transforms German Picture

By Robert Powell
Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 12—It was just two years ago this week that the British made their evacuation from Dunkirk. How different the European picture is now than it was then. Two years ago Germany might have attacked or invaded Britain at any moment. Today the German press admits that the United Nations are only awaiting favorable conditions to invade the Continent.

What has happened, it is worth noting, is that the Luftwaffe has already been proved to have adopted the wrong tactics. Reichsmarshal Herman Göring and his associates concentrated upon an airplane which was almost exclusively an arm co-operating with the Army.

All German mass production in airplanes was directed to this end with the result that the German airplane industry cannot turn quickly to the bomber type necessary for heavy night-bombing.

That the Germans at home realize that the war has entered a new stage in which they have lost the initiative is already evident in a number of utterances. Outstanding among these have been the statements by Dr. Joseph Goebbels that Germany wanted only to "cash in on its fighting and enjoy the results of three years of warfare."

This is taken as a confession that he realizes the feelings of war weariness and despondency which are increasing among Germans.

Attempts at Deception

The RAF's unparalleled air attacks on Cologne and the Ruhr area have severely shaken the Nazi leaders. Proof of this can be seen in their use of the old trick of exaggerating the Luftwaffe attacks on Britain in order to deceive their own people.

The RAF bombardments are a serious threat to Germany's already badly strained transportation system.

[The British Broadcasting Corporation reported in a radiocast picked up by CBS in New York that Dr. Walter Funk, German Minister of Economics, had published an order which "drastically curtails goods traffic on the German railroads."

The Overseas News Agency declared in a recent dispatch that the basic aim of the RAF raids was the crippling of the Nazi transport lines. All the places attacked thus far—Lubeck, Rostock, Mannheim, Cologne and Essen—have one characteristic in common. They are transportation centers. Transportation lines are one type of war facility that cannot be concealed. In attacking them the RAF threatends Germany in two ways; all military shipments to Russia are slowed and the means of supporting the forces of occupation and defense along the English Channel are impaired.]

Outstanding event of the past week in Germany has been passing of Reinhard Heydrich, Gestapo second in command.

Gestapo Leader Eulogized

The German Radio, Thursdays night, described Heydrich as "one of the most remarkable products of the German revolution." Undoubtedly even among Nazis he was outstanding for brutality.

The story is too well known to need repetition. It is sufficient to say that this is the first assassination of a Nazi leader in Occupied Europe or inside Germany.

What happened in Prague will undoubtedly have an echo elsewhere not the least in Germany.

It is interesting to note that it came just at the time when the powers of Heydrich and his chief, Heinrich Himmler, were definitely on the increase in Germany. The latter's control of the Gestapo police and SS gives him almost unlimited power in Occupied Europe.

Inside Germany today the problems which mainly concern the authorities are those of labor, food, and raw materials. There are at present nearly 24,000,000 workers in Germany, but these are insufficient to satsify the claims of total war on the fighting and home fronts.

Foreign Workers

This is indicated by the strong methods adopted to increase labor, both in factory and on land, especially by the addition of more and more foreign workers.

As to the food position, more than one leader has stated openly that the winter damage to Germany's crops has been serious. Other German experts maintain that there should be anothe reduction in rations, especially in meat and fats. The Government hesitates because of feared repercussions among the population.

The old clothes collection which is now proceeding also indicates how great the shortage is. This is the second collection within a few months.

The clothes now collected will first be repaired and chemically cleaned and then handed over to the managements of war industrial factories. These in turn will lend clothes to workers who must return them before they leave the job.

Only 1 Out of 200 Waacs Likely for Officers

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 12 (AP)—Fewer than one out of every 200 applicants for officers' training in the new Women's Army Auxiliary Corps can be accommodated in training sessions, beginning July 20 at the Fort Des Moines Army post.

Col. Don Faith, commander of the training school, estimated that more than 100,000 women in the nation have rallied to the colors.

This surge of enthusiasm on the part of women eager to serve directly in the war effort is welcome but unanticipated, Colonel Faith said.

International Civil Service Plan Is Urged

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—A proposal to set up now the nucleus of an International Civil Service, specially trained to deal with urgent postwar problems, is being considered here.

For some time the need of such a body of administrative workers has been keenly felt by various official and semiofficial groups engaged on the study of postwar questions.

The proposal has now been launched publicly by a letter in The Times of London, today advocating that a "start should be made now with training that vast international administrative staff upon which will depend the efficient working of all reconstruction."

The letter, which is signed by Mr. David Thomson, Research Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, points out that "in Britain and America we have both talented teachers and experts, and young men trained from all European countries who could be made the nucleus of this new Civil service. Why not put them together in our residential universities and build up a real basis of international co-operation?"

Trained Personnel Needed

This letter gives expression to the growing feeling among individuals and groups who have been preparing plans for postwar reconstruction that, as Mr. Thompson says, "the most realistic blueprints and finished principles mean little without trained personnel to put them into practice."

In talks with French, Polish, Czech, Dutch and representatives of other exiled Governments here this writer has found a striking unanimity as to the need for a start to be made now in assembling and training a new Civil Service to administer the network of international social services that will be needed first to feed and then to aid in the reorganization of Europe.

It has been pointed out by acute observers that one of the most serious obstacles to progress toward unanimity in support of the federation of Europe is the fact that Government officials, diplomats, and civil servants of national states constitute in themselves a "vested interest."

Obstacle to Project

They have strong personal and professional interest in maintaining national entity as supreme unit and therefore tend to discourage progress toward emergence of an international unit.

It is believed that setting up in near future of an international body of men specially trained to think in terms of Europe, of English-speaking countries, or even of the world as whole, would go a long way toward removing this obstacle of "national vested interest."

Those who advocate the idea here hope the British and United States Governments will take the initiative in setting up a joint committee to recruit and train groups of men and women specially fitted for this work.

Specialized Matters

Mr. Thomson's letter in The Times points out that administration problems have the advantage of being universal in character, yet of falling into separate and specialized matters such as law, economics and sociology.

Mr. Thomson emphasized that "an international secretariat, trained to deal with these matters, would not outlive its value after the interim period of immediate reconstruction, but would tend to grow in both prestige and value and could be made to serve any conceivable form of political machinery which might later be agreed upon."

The value of this plan, it is felt here, would depend in great degree upon its being nonpartisan in character and also upon its not being tied too closely to the personnel of any particular political administration or of any of the Allied Governments now in London.

Paris Court Irked By Jewish Portia

VICHY, France, June 12 (AP)—A sensation was caused in the Paris Appellate Court Tuesday when one of two Jewish women still permitted to practice law in the Nazi-occupied Capital appeared in the courtroom with the Star of David and the word "Jew" ostentatiously displayed on her lawyer's robe.

Despite the German-controlled Paris press' indignation at this "scandal at the courthouse," the woman repeated her performance June 10, sitting nonchalantly throughout the day's proceedings with the emblem carefully displayed

[German occupation officials had ordered that all Jews display the Star of David prominently on their clothing.]

Manhattan at $24 Still Appears as Bargain

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—It begins to look more and more as if the white man made a bargain in buying Manhattan Island from the Indians for $24.

The Tax Commission has put its assessed value for next year at $7,664,078,941.

For $16,122,975,455 the Red Men could buy back Manhattan now and get the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn and Staten Island, too—the whole city.

If that figure seems a little high it's still $100,161,771 less than the Tax Commission thought the town was worth a year ago.

French 'Underground' Awaits the Day

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The French "Underground" has a substantial arsenal of weapons and munitions hidden away for the day when the United Nations invade the European continent.

This news, recently received from secret sources inside France, supplements the prediction made by Ambassador William D. Leahy in Washington that the overwhelming majority of the French people will rise against the Nazis when the hour of reckoning approaches.

Thus far, the most painstaking efforts of the Gestapo and the Vichy police have been unable to uncover the armaments and munitions stocks which the French have secreted. Part of these stocks date back to the time of the French defeat in 1940 when important quantities of machine guns, rifles, and amunition were concealed by patriotic French officers. Many of these arms are undoubtedly obsolete but in guerrilla warfare against the German rear even antiquated firearms will help to disturb the enemy's communication lines. The stocks, moreover, are constantly being increased by deliveries of arms and explosives smuggled from Britain.

Today, a well-organized "underground railroad" system operates between Great Britain and Occupied France. This "railway" enables Royal Air Force fliers who are stranded in France to return to their squadrons in Britain and French youths to join the forces of the Free French. Several times leaders of the "Underground" have gone to England to confer with Free-French headquarters and have returned safely to France.

Gestapo Spreads Net

The Gestapo and the Vichy police have spread a fine net over France. All persons suspected of anti-German or anti-Vichy activity are watched closely or sent to concentration camps. Again and again, "underground" workers have been arrested, summarily tried and shot. And yet, the best-organized and most-unscrupulous police force in the world has been unable to suppress the traffic in men and material which is going on between the continent and the British Isles.

Premier Pierre Laval's all-out collaborationist Government is more anxious than ever to crush the resistance of the French people and to anihilate the underground movement. Today, terror reigns in the occupied zone and especially in the Paris region which has become the center of the "Underground." Since Mr. Laval's return to power, several thousand persons have been arrested and hundreds have been executed.

Ruthless persecution may hamper the secret war against Germany, but as long as French patriots receive assistance from abroad, the fight will not be discontinued. It is significant that in recent weeks the Free-French Radio in London and the "Underground" papers published in Occupied France were less anxious to bolster the morale of the population than to prevent a premature outbreak of the revolt.

The "Underground" in France sprang up spontaneously in every part of the country. The men who fight in a war where no quarter is given are neither "agents of Moscow" nor "agents of London," however hard Vichy and Berlin may try to persuade the world to the contrary. During the first months after the defeat, numerous decentralized groups were formed by courageous men who refused to accept Vichy's capitulation.

Today the "Underground" is fairly well centralized and closely linked to Gen. Charles de Gaulle's French Nationa Council in London. The leaders of the "Underground" now receive their instructions from the Free French headquarters. Underground warfare has become a part of the military operations. Rifts between Nationalist and Socialist "Underground" groups have practically ceased.

In a recent declaration, Socialist and trade union leaders in Occupied France accepted the supreme leadership of General de Gaulle, chief of the Free French movement. When British Commandos raided the German submarine base in St. Nazaire, French "Underground" groups successfully collaborated with the invaders. The Germans in retaliation shot more than 100 of these patriotic men. Several others were killed by a Nazi firing squad at Rouen.

Today, several thousand young Frenchmen are engaged in active "Underground" warfare against the Nazis, but in their hearts 90 per cent of the French people are with them. The resentment which the French feel against the German oppressor constitutes a tremendous reserve army for the Underground movement. When the first Allied invasion force sets foot on French soil, thousands of Frenchmen will take up arms.

Trump for Allies

The leaders of the United Nations are well aware that the rebellious mood of the French people as well as the Underground organization constitute an important trump in their hands and that it might even turn the tide of victory.

A London military spokesman whose statement was confirmed by Gen. George C. Marshall's recent declarations pointed out that the second front will be established in German-Occupied France "where a friendly civilian population would harass the German rear with sabotage and guerrilla warfare."

Allied leaders, however, are also well aware that to establish the second front they cannot rely on popular revolt and on France's "secret army" which must be considered as an irregular and auxiliary force. That means that Allied armies have to win a decisive military victory or at least establish a firm foothold on the continent before the French revolt can play an important part in the Battle of France.

Pétain and Laval Are Just 'Like That'

By the Associated Press

Vichy, Unoccupied France, June 12

Marshal Philippe Pétain, the Chief of State, made a surprise appearance at a luncheon given by Chief of Government Pierre Laval and declared that "there is no longer any cloud" between himself and M. Laval and that they now are "working hand in hand."

Mr. Laval shed tears as he rose to thank the Marshal.

[When M. Laval became Chief of Government this spring it was understood that Marshal Pétain accepted him under Nazi pressure.]

Income-Tax Issue Brings Unity Among Australians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, June 12—Opposition to the Federal Government's plans for a uniform income tax under which this revenue field would be virtually closed to State Government has done much to advance the cause of unification in Australia.

The spectacle of the Federal Government having to fight "state rights" on an issue regarded as vital in the present war emergency has doubtless lost the States many friends.

Competent observers say that if unification were today made the subject of a referendum it probably would be carried.

Federal legislation for one uniform income tax for the whole commonwealth has been indorsed by Parliament despite the opposition organized by the States.

Formerly all Australians were subject to the Federal income tax, but in addition paid income taxes levied by the six States which make up the Commonwealth.

Negation of Federation

Separate State taxes often have been criticized as a negation of the principle of federation adopted 42 years ago. Moreover wide variation in taxation in individual States has been unpopular with companies and individuals whose activities are carried on in more than one State.

Despite the systems weaknesses it remained unchallenged seriously and had the war not thrown on the Federal Government the need for raising unprecedented amounts—the war expenditure this year is expected to rise to £400,000,000—it is unlikely the States' right to this form of revenue would have been contested.

The State Premiers, however, made little effort to cut their budgets to reserve the full flow of income taxation to the Federal Government.

Federal Bills Presented

Faced with the need for a greater share of the available revenue Federal Prime Minister John Curtin and Treasurer J. B. Chifley decided that the only way to obtain it was to pass legislation giving the Federal Government first call on incomes of all Australians.

They therefore introduced bills giving their Government this first call. They didn't hide the fact that the call would be so heavy that no State Government would be able to extract a cent more from taxpayers, but their bills provided for payments by the Federal Government to enable the States to carry on essential works and services.

Determined opposition immediately came from State Premiers who did not relish losing control of a revenue field which in the past had played a major part in deciding the fate of parties at the polls. But their vehement protests found little support from the taxpayers who ever since the outbreak of war brought heavier Federal Taxation have been crying out to the State Government for a reduction of their demands. The legislation now has been passed.

Court Test Planned

Three of the six State leaders now appear to have realized that the Federal plan has the widest support from the taxpayers and have retired more or less gracefully from the forefront of the battle.

But the leaders of three States, Queensland, Victoria and South Australia met in Melbourne this week and on June 9 informed Prime Minister Curtin that they had decided to test the validity of the uniform tax acts by asking the High Court to rule them unconstitutional and an invasion of states' rights.

The test probably will be made speedily as the new plan operates from August 1, and arrangements are already being made for state taxation staffs to be taken over by the Federal authorities on July 1.

It is unlikely that the Federal Government, knowing that it faced the opposition of the States, would have gone on with legislation unless advised that it was constitutionally sound, but what view the High Court will take remains a matter for speculation.

Gain for Unification

One thing however is becoming more apparent daily—opposition to what is regarded by a majority of the people as an essential war measure is arousing public sentiment in favor of that unification for which federation at the beginning of the century was logically regarded as the first steppingstone.

Moreover it is suggested that the approach by the States to the High Court is a tactical blunder, as whatever is the decision it will emphasize the necessity for unification.

The Court is seen as likely to come to one of the three following conclusions:

1. It will hold that the Commonwealth has a right to priority of taxation in any circumstances, thus pointing way to de facto unification at anytime the Federal Government chooses to exercise right.

2. The Court will hold that the Commonwealth's powers for wartime emergencies give it the right to enforce uniform tax legislation—a decision which would throw on the protesting States the responsibility for having during the national emergency wasted valuable time.

3. The Court will rule uniform tax legislation unconstitutional with result that the Federal Government probably will appeal to the electors by a referendum for an extension of powers to ensure in the future that no Commonwealth Government shall be unable to take whatever steps are necessary for meeting national emergencies.

Aid to Labor's Cause

Thus in insisting on states' rights at a time when the public's only anxiety is to get on with the job of driving back the enemy from Australian shores the State Premiers may be furthering the very cause of unification which they have been fighting.

The dispute is forcing on the people's notice the fact that State boundaries may be obstacles in the way of a Commonwealth-wide effort and is daily turning non-labor electors into supporters of Labor's general unification policy.

Public reaction in recent weeks gives solid ground for believing that there is full backing for transferring the major powers of the States to the Federal Government.

Private Mine Control To Stay in Australia

By the Australian Associated Press

Canberra, Australia

A strong indication that the coal mining industry would not be nationalized by the present Government was given by Prime Minister John Curtin.

"Recently," he said, "the Commonwealth Ministers and representatives of the coal owners and miners completed an agreement to enable the maximum coal production to be attained. I am sticking to that agreement and expect all parties to it to do the same. The agreement is entitled to a reasonable opportunity for its workability to be proved or disproved."

Mr. Curtin's statement is interpreted as a reply to Labor Minister Edward J. Ward, who had previously advocated nationalization of the coal industry.

McGill President Predicts Postwar Lease-Lend Plan

TORONTO, June 12 (CP)—F. Cyril James, principal of McGill University, Montreal, chairman of the federal committee of reconstruction, predicts continuance of a lease-lend program for peacetime. At a postwar planning conference of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association here June 9, Mr. James said the countries might supply goods to poorer countries free of charge "for the express purpose of building up a prosperous economy in those countries in the expectation that it will create a demand for manufactured goods . . . with the realization that prosperity is the best guarantee of world peace."

Dr. James predicted a postwar boom in Canada and the United States, but of smaller proportions than the boom following the first great war, because the reserve purchasing power would be smaller. He also predicted the dropping of the gold standard, but continuance of gold as "the most useful balance weight for international payments and settlements."

Six Get 58 Years; Faked Defense Stamps

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP) — Terming them "traitorous chiselers" after they pleaded guilty to counterfeiting 25-cent defense stamps, Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard yesterday sentenced six men to a total of 58 years in prison.

"These sentences are intended to be a real warning to others who might have ideas of entering schemes to defraud our soldiers and people," Judge Goddard said. "This scheme was aimed directly at people of small means, a vast majority of whom are wholeheartedly behind our war effort."

Howard F. Corcoran, Executive Assistant United States Attorney, told the court that none of the stamp imitations reached the public. He credited disclosure of the plot to the honesty of a postal clerk, who was asked to enter the scheme and refused.

Wayne Gives Murphy An Honorary Degree

DETROIT, June 12 (AP)—For his "liberal point of view and tolerant action," United States Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy last night was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Wayne University.

Justice Murphy was commissioned a lieutenant colonel in the Army this week.

The citation also singled out the former Michigan Governor as "an unselfish advocate of the cause of the underprivileged people."

Summer White SHOES
Men's—Women's
Children's
Shoes for the
Whole Family
BARNARD, SUMNER and PUTNAM CO.
Worcester, Mass.

Time to Wear
Tropical Worsted Summer Suits
● For cool comfort, and smart style!
Ware Pratt Co.
Main St. at Pearl, Worcester

WORCESTER, MASS.
Business First Established 1773
MARBLE-NYE COMPANY
Paint
"Most of us have some painting to do this year"
Why not avail yourselves of our years of experience in solving your paint problems?

Denholm & McKay Co.
WORCESTER, MASS.
Famous for Quality and Fashion

KNOX Straw Hats
in the new 1942 styles
HAYNES
1502 Main Street
Springfield, Mass.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK and TRUST CO.
Complete Banking Service
Capital Funds $4,000,000
Total Resources 30,000,000
Member Federal Reserve System
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
MAIN ST. at HARRISON AVE.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The War in Detail: Battles on Land, Sea, and in the Air

Continued from Page 1

nese more than 15 ships sunk, 2 probably sunk, and 20 damaged. The United States lost, besides the Lexington, only the tanker Neosho and the destroyer Sims, and a large part of their personnel was saved.

On May 8, the Lexington was made the main objective of Japanese aircraft which attacked while her own planes were absent.

"These attacks were the last action in the battle of the Coral Sea," the Navy said, and gave this description of the fight which the officers and crew of the carrier put up in thier desperate attempts to prevent her destruction:

"The crew of the Lexington succeeded in putting out the fires and recovering her aircraft. Several hours after the battle, while steaming at 20 knots, a terrific internal explosion rocked the Lexington, causing serious fires to break out in many parts of the ship.

Caused by Vapors:

"It was first thought that the explosion was the result of a 'sleeper' bomb. Investigation revealed, however, that the probable cause was the ignition of gasoline vapors which resulted from leaks in ruptured gasoline lines in closed compartments below decks.

"The crew fought heroically for more than five hours to save the ship, but were at great disadvantage because the explosion had damaged much of the fire-fighting equipment.

"Destroyers were sent alongside to assist with their pumps, fire hose, and chemical fire-fighting equipment. The wounded were transferred from the burning carrier to the destroyers alongside.

"Finally, with all machinery disabled, the ship stopped, and, flames enveloping nearly her entier length, it became apparent that any further attempt to save her was futile and the captain ordered the crew to 'abandon ship.'"

The Lexington's normal complement was 2,300 men. The Navy said 92 per cent of the personnel on board was rescued, but officials commented that "obviously, planes were lost," without estimating the number.

Japanese Losses:

As against these losses which the Navy said had been instrumental in disrupting Japan's strategy against Australia, the Navy listed Japanese losses as follows:

Sunk: 1 aircraft carrier, 3 heavy cruisers, 1 light cruiser, 2 destroyers, several transports and small supply vessels.

Severely damaged and probably sunk: 1 cruiser, 1 destroyer.

Severely damaged: More than 20 ships, including 1 aircraft carrier, 3 cruisers, 2 aircraft tenders, 3 destroyers.

The Japanese also suffered a loss of more than 100 aircraft.

Japan suffered its heaviest losses in the battle on March 10 in an attack on Salamaua and Lae, New Guinea, where aircraft from a Pacific Fleet task force commanded by Vice Admiral Wilson Brown joined shore-based planes from Australia.

This attack resulted in the sinking or damaging of more than 20 Japanese ships in addition to heavy damage to shore installations.

The second phase of the Coral Sea battle began on May 4 when scouting planes spotted heavy concentrations of shipping and aircraft preparing for an advance into the Solomon and Louisiade Islands.

Dive bombers from an aircraft carrier commanded by Rear Admiral Frank J. Fletcher attacked this concentration in Tulagi Harbor in the Solomon group and all but annihilated it.

Twelve Japanese vessels were sunk or damaged and 6 aircraft destroyed as against only 3 American aircraft lost.

Flying Boat Downed:

The next day American forces shot down a four-engine flying boat.

On May 7, the Navy communiqué related, Admiral Fletcher's aircraft hit the main body of the Japanese force in the Louisiade Archipelago off Mesima. A new Japanese aircraft carrier, the Ryukaku, and a heavy cruiser were sunk; an enemy counterattack was fought off successfully. The enemy lost 25 aircraft, compared to 6 for the United States forces, which consisted of both naval and Army planes from Australia.

On May 7, however, Japanese planes located and bombed the tanker Neosho and its escorting destroyer, the Sims.

The Lexington was started Aug. 1, 1921, and completed in December, 1927, at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass.

Its displacement of 33,000 tons went up to 40,000 tons under full load, and "Jane's Fighting Ships" listed its complement, including flying personnel, at 2,122, including 169 officers.

Meanwhile the War Department reported that Maj. Gen. Clarence L. Tinker, Commander of the Hawaiian Air Force, was missing after the Battle of Midway.

General Tinker left Midway June 7 leading a flight of his Army bombers to attack the Japanese fleet.

His plane when last seen by men aboard other aircraft in the same formation was descending rapidly toward the sea, the War Department said.

The area where his plane was last observed was thoroughly searched from the air and by surface craft for several days but no trace has been found of the missing bomber.

General Tinker was the first American Army air general officer to be reported missing in action in the war.

By a Staff Artist

Russian Front

After beating off virtually constant onslaughts for a week, defenders at the Crimean naval base of Sevastopol have counterattacked and improved some of their positions, Russians Army dispatches said.

No further details have come from Russian sources in the Ukraine where, a communiqué said, Russians were putting up a strong defensive fight against the advance of Field Marshal Gen. Fedor von Bock's tanks and infantry east of Kharkov.

A war bulletin said there had been no important changes overnight, and did not mention the Kharkov sector.

The German High Command, however, said Marshal von Bock's attacks in the new Kharkov offensive were successful and increasing in volume.

The Soviet Army newspaper Red Star said that despite local gains won by the Russian counterattacks, the situation at Sevastopol remained "extremely tense."

"Great firmness and mobilization of efforts will be necessary for final repulse of the enemy," the Army newspaper asserted.

A DNB broadcast from Berlin said attacks at Sevastopol and south-east of German-held Kharkov were necessary preliminaries to Hitler's "coming great offensive." Immediate objectives were described as the reduction of Sevastopol, which DNB termed "the strongest fortress in the world," and the straightening of German lines below Kharkov.

Nearly 15,000 Germans have been killed and more than 50 tanks and 60 planes destroyed by the defenders of Sevastopol in three days, the Russian communiqué declared.

Russian troops "repulsed enemy attacks and inflicted heavy losses" about the perimeter of the Crimean naval base's fortifications again Thursday, it was announced.

There was little to report from other Russian fronts although the Germans claimed to have bombed shipping in Murmansk harbor with good effect.

Libyan Front

In the Libyan theater British and armored forces were reported locked in battle north of Bir Hacheim, following the withdrawal of British and Free French troops from that stronghold.

A British communiqué issued in Cairo declared that the tank battle, which began Thursday, was centered around Harmat, approximately midway between Bir Hacheim and Tobruk, and said "details of the fighting are not yet available."

No action was reported in other sectors of the Libyan Front.

In announcing the withdrawal from Bir Hacheim, British headquarters in Cairo declared that on the orders of Gen. Neil M. Ritchie the garrison was withdrawn on the night of June 10-11.

"The Free French troops of the garrison under Gen. Pierre Koenig had for 16 days fought off large-scale attacks by infantry, tanks and aircraft, and inflicted heavy losses on the Axis forces.

"They played a vital part in upsetting the enemy's plans. Their magnificent fighting qualities have earned the admiration of the United Nations."

The Italian High Command, in a broadcast from Rome, said Axis assault forces killed about 1,000 Free French and British Imperial troops and captured more than 2,000 in the drive upon Bir Hacheim.

China Fronts

The Japanese Domei news agency claims that in the fighting in China Japanese forces have swept from western Chekiang Province into Kiangsi Province after capturing two western Chekiang cities while troops driving down Kiangsi Province from the north have taken the walled city of Nancheng.

The crossing of the Chekiang-Kiangsi border was made Thursday night by troops operating on a front more than 30 miles wide, the Japanese agency said.

The two western Chekiang cities which fell were Changshan and Kiangshan, 12½ miles apart, which lie about 50 miles southwest of Chuhsien.

Nancheng, nearly 95 miles southeast of Nanchang and 125 miles southwest of the sector where the Chekiang-Kiangsi border was crossed, was reported brought under complete control of Japanese forces.

The sweep into Kiangsi from the east narrowed the space between Japanese columns driving along the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway from east and west, since the western column captured Tengpu, 15 miles east of Tungsiang, both on the railway. Tungsiang fell June 6, Domei said.

Tengpu is only 110 miles, airline, from the Chekiang-Kiangsi border where the Japanese reported a crossing. By the railway it is about 130 miles.

Japanese Cut Deep:

The Japanese drive to Nancheng, well south of the railway zone, suggests that strong forces are swinging deep into Kiangsi to cut off any retreat southward of the Chinese now battling to hold the dwindling remainder of the railway in their hands. Perhaps the southern columns will attempt a junction with Japanese forces which have been trying, thus far with little success, to gain a foothold on the Fukien Province coast.

The Chinese had little to say on the progress of the fighting except to announce that the Flying Tigers of the American Volunteer Group shot down seven and possibly eight of 18 Japanese planes in an air fight over Kweilin, Capital of Kwangsi Province.

Kweilin, an unimportant base for Chinese forces in the south, has been under almost daily bombardment in the Japanese Air Force's widespread campaign apparently designed to "soften up" Chinese communications centers and bases throughout South-Central China.

Evidently the A.V.G. which on July 4 is to become part of the United States Army Air Force, has been assigned to meet this Japanese threat.

Sinkings

Enemy submarines were officially credited today with sinking two more Allied and neutral merchantmen in the Western Atlantic. However, they apparently had lost one of their own number.

As the Navy reported Thursday the loss of a small Swedish cargo vessel and a medium-sized American ship for a Western Atlantic total of 260 sinkings, press dispatches from a Cuban coastal city said an American merchantman shelled, rammed, and presumably sank an Axis undersea raider which had machine-gunned her as she was nearing a Cuban port 10 days ago.

Surfacing a few miles offshore, the submarine began firing deck machine guns, Cuban reports said, only to meet with a hot reception from the American ship's artillery men, two of whose shots struck the conning tower.

The ship captain then reportedly rammed the sub amidships and considered the submersible lost when a great oil slick appeared as the attacker disappeared.

Both the newly announced victims were shelled to the bottom, to bring to nine the number of Atlantic sinkings announced this week.

RAF Grounded

Two American-made Hudson bombers flown by Canadians damaged two Axis vessels in a convoy off Holland Thursday night, the British Air Ministry reported.

One bomber scored at least three direct hits on the largest ship in the convoy, composed of four vessels. Hits on a smaller vessel were made by the other plane.

Continued bad weather prevented the Royal Air Force for the third consecutive night from attacking Germany.

The Italian High Command announced, however, that the RAF had bombed the Italian naval base at Taranto for the fourth night in succession.

Madagascar

The British apparently are going quietly about the business of bringing all Madagascar under their military control.

Vichy sources reported today that the British Army on the Indian Ocean island has withdrawn all its forces from the "dead end" Antalaha Road in an apparent move to mass them at Ambilobe for an expected southern push down the West Coast.

Antalaha is about 200 miles down the East Coast from the British-occupied Diego Suarez naval base. Ambilobe is 75 miles southwest of the base.

Withdrawals were reported completed by evacuations of Sahambava and Vohemar, occupied during cleanup operations by the motorized column that penetrated to Antalaha, June 6.

The French said they believed the operations were undertaken to protect the British rear at Ambilobe when the British turn westward for a move against Majunga, on the West Coast.

The official French Radio at Tananarive, Capital of Madagascar, announced that British planes had machine-gunned airdromes at Majunga.

Southwest Pacific

A four-motored Japanese flying boat and a fighter were bagged by allied fliers Thursday and another bombing of Rabaul, New Britain, started large fires among airdrome buildings, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia announced.

The flying boat was shot down at Rabaul. The fighter plane destroyed was one of four Zeros which attempted to intercept a reconnaissance flight over New Guinea. No Allied losses were mentioned.

No new Japanese submarine activities were reported in the Southwest Pacific, but the correspondent of the Sydney Morning Herald said the persistence with which the Nipponese raiders were appearing along the Australian Coast indicated a widespread campaign against Allied shipping could be expected.

Pointing out that in the past 11 days seven Japanese submarines had been sunk and two others probably destroyed, the correspondent declared "strategy experts see in this development a three-fold purpose: firstly, the Japanese hope the raids will have a nuisance value; secondly, Tokyo wants them to create a serious diversion of Allied naval forces; thirdly, the Japanese aim to make this a covering action against a possible counteroffensive from Australia."

Fire Power Is Key Factor In New Libyan Tank Tactics

Continued from Page 1

British fire which sent them reeling back with heavy losses.

Whereas in last winter's campaign the British Armored Force was outranged consistently by the German column, whose fast-moving wedges penetrated almost anywhere at will, today the American medium tanks with 75 mm. guns and 25-pounder antitank guns have taught the German tanks to keep at a respectful distance. The United States M-3 "General Grant" tanks which have borne the brunt of the present tank battles on the Allied side can use their big guns efficiently when firing from a stationary position, hence the classical form of the present engagements has been for the opposing tank forces to go into battle formations from 1,000 to 2,000 yards apart and to shell each other, thereby trying to knock each other's tanks out.

Germans Split Force

Confronted with heavier British fire power, the Germans often have divided their force, sending one-half of their armored column to the British left flank and the other half to the right flank, whereupon the British likewise have deployed tanks to meet the German flanking maneuver. After such attempts, the Germans usually have withdrawn severely mauled by British fire power. This pattern of tank battle has been repeated many times during the past fortnight.

This new type of warfare has been the main reason why the present fighting has centered constantly in one area, with little change in position during the two weeks despite the unprecedented violence and size of the engagements. Actually in desert warfare, aside from the capture of strategic strongholds such as Tobruk, the loss or gain of territory is in itself of little import. The essential objective is the destruction of the enemy's armor with a minimum loss to oneself. In the latter connection, tank recovery and repair is all-important. The fact that the battle field generally has remained in their hands has facilitated British recovery while hindering that of the enemy.

Likewise, the fact that fighting has remained in one area has speeded the job of repair by enabling repair units to work smoothly and constantly in convenient centers without the dislocation and waste of time caused by moving from place to place in the wake of shifting battles.

Under these conditions, British tank recovery and repair has attained a high degree of operating efficiency whereby damaged tanks have been recommissioned in a fraction of the time required in the last campaign.

How System Works

The method is as follows: Damaged tanks are recovered from the battle field, often under shellfie, by local field recovery units which convey them to a dump behind the lines from which a brigade recovery unit convoys them on diesel tank carriers to a field repair shop where they are examined. Those which can be repaired within three days are repaired there, while those requiring heavier work are sent back to the rear repair base. Some idea of the scope of the work of these field repair shops may be gained from the fact that in less than three days they can install a complete new motor in a "General Grant" tank. The shop your correspondent visited was one of several such units which was sending repaired tanks back to the fighting units at a fair rate each day and the percentage of total recovery was estimated to be very high.

Regarding enemy recovery, it was stated confidently that the percentage was far below that of the British, inasmuch as they have not been able to hold the battlefield. Since recovery of enemy vehicles has not been practical owing to a lack of spare parts for repairs, the policy of British recovery units usually has been to destroy them completely with explosive charges in order to prevent their eventual recovery by the enemy. Another factor limiting the recovery of German tanks has been the difficulty of their communications with the rear as the battles have been fought within the Allied lines.

As the battle continues, the importance of tank recovery and repair is certain to increase.

Japanese Rout in Coral Sea —I Commanded a Squadron

Continued from Page 1

which again cuts loose. We are rid of them.

We are now about four miles from the carrier. Both cruisers open at us, firing their shells into the sea to throw columns of water up ahead of us.

Meanwhile, the carrier has started a fast circle to its left, running for its life. It has completed about a quarter turn when our bombers suddenly dive on it. . . . The next few seconds are indescribable. one instant the carrier is intact. The next it is a shambles as bomb after bomb rips into its deck. Our bombers weren't aiming to miss.

A bomb smashes the carrier squarely just astern of midships. . . .

The carrier is still swinging to the left. We duck into the trailing smoke and I give the signal for our attack. We poke our noses through the smoke and go in for the kill. A single antiaircraft gun somewhere near the stern is still firing, but the carrier is already badly wrecked, with smoke and flames everywhere.

. . . I release my fish and pull out. . . . My No. 2 plane releases, then soars out over the stern. We bank sharply and watch for explosions.

They come almost simultaneously—square hits amidships. . . .

Enemy Goes Under

My other planes push home the attack. As we pull away the carrier already is beginning to settle even though it is still turning. It completes three turns before stopping dead and going under.

Our job is done now, so we rendezvous and head for home. I count the planes. All there. Everything okay. Then I count again and find one extra. But it is an American plane, so we continue on our course. Landing, we find that five planes from another squadron have joined me while four of mine came home with the other squadron.

Back on our carrier the pilots write individual reports. . . .

We have won the first round but the enemy is still near. We learn how near at dusk, when six Japanese fighters mistake our carrier for one of theirs and come in to land. We open on them and chase them away.

Only a Respite

We know then that we've been spotted and that there'll be more action tomorrow.

Next morning our scouts report three enemy carriers and a large force of other warships a considerable distance away. . . . Our commanders decide to attack despite the distance and again we take off.

The weather is much dirtier than yesterday and when we find the enemy he is lying under a thick black cloud, apparently attempting to hide. . . .

Going in, we fly over one cruiser but he fails to fire at us, apparently believing we are members of his own force. We duck into a cloud and come out just astern the carrier. It spots us and swings into a sharp right turning, opening with all its guns. The ack-ack bounces us around a bit but doesn't stop us. Neither do two fighters which get on our tails.

Over aways I see two fighters, one a Messerschmitt and the other a Zero, attacking a single plane of our squadron, chasing it right down to the surface. But our pilot keeps going until he maneuvers into position and releases his torpedo in a quartering shot.

The carrier looms up. Its planes are gone and we know they are over attacking our home carrier. Okay. That means we've got to hit him. We've got to hope we get him and pray his planes don't get us. If they do we won't have any place to go home to.

The carrier shows signs of having been hit a few minutes before by our bombers. . . . This ship is even bigger than the one we sunk yesterday, and both are of the biggest, newest, Japanese types. . . . Our fish . . . catch him under the stern.

The whole ship staggers and is obviously badly hit. It'll be surprising if he gets home. . . . We didn't see him go down but others of our planes hit him later and left him even more badly crippled.

We pull away through heavy ack-ack from the cruisers and start wondering whether our ship is still afloat or has been as badly punished as the enemy vessel we have just attacked. We don't have much time to wonder. Almost simultaneously all our rear gunners sight a flight of at least 10 enemy fighters—yellow 97's—getting ready to attack us.

The first fighter comes in at a steep dive and I see that our tracers are too far behind him. I scream at our gunners to give a bigger lead with their machine guns. The Japs don't come too close, not over 150 yards.

Puffs from Tokyo

One by one they peel off and take a crack at us. Bullets whip through the radioman's cockpit of my Number 2 plane, smashing the gun mount and missing the radioman's head by half an inch. Other planes are hit but not seriously. As each enemy fighter comes down his bullets puff up the water below us in a series of little sprays.

Then our gunners steady down and we get the range. A 97 flies into our cone of fire and suddenly bursts into flame. It reels over and hits the water blazing. A second one gets the same treatment and they decide they have enough and break off the action. . . .

I figure the Japs must be nearly out of gas and have to hurry home. Now the attack has stopped I realize gas is becoming a serious problem to us. Our indicators are slipping toward empty and we don't know if we'll make it. One of us doesn't. . . .

Our engines are already beginning to cough when we finally sight our carrier. It shows no signs of damage. We hurry aboard. Several of my planes are considerably shot up. One will never get back.

But we have won the second round, too. We begin preparations for the next one.

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Curran Accuses Navy of Blacklisting

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union (C. I. O.), accused the Navy of blacklisting expert radiomen "for union-busting purposes," at a time when he said the sailing of many ships had been delayed for want of marine radio operators.

Mr. Curran said that at least 47 members of the American Communications Association (C. I. O.) had been so blacklisted without being able to find out with what they were charged, despite repeated efforts to obtain hearings from the Navy Department.

He contended they had been blacklisted "through an anti-labor undemocratic administration of a law which authorized the Secretary of the Navy to bar from employment any radio operator considered 'undesirable'."

This law, Mr. Crran said, had received the complete support of C. I. O. unions in the belief that it provided a safeguard against the infiltration into the merchant marine of dangerous elements, but added that it had "in fact, been employed by certain officials of the Navy Department for union-busting purposes."

Other labor developments:

New York—The State Mediation Board announced that all jurisdictional questions in the dispute between the United Parcel Service and four union locals had been settled and that negotiations for a new contract would be started immediately.

The dispute has tied up merchandise deliveries of 375 retail stores to an estimated 100,000 families in the metropolitan area since June 5.

Muskogee, Okla.—An agreement under which 6,000 to 7,000 coal miners in the Oklahoma-Arkansas district will give up their annual vacations as a contribution to the war effort was announced here.

In return for surrendering the two weeks vacations with pay provided in C. I. O. contracts covering the district the miners will receive $20 token payments and will be given one extra day off over the July 4 week end.

The agreement was signed by representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, the Oklahoma-Arkansas Coal Operators Association and a group of independent operators.

Indianapolis—Results of the annual election of the International Typographical Union conducted by mail May 30, announced by Woodruff Randolph, secretary-treasurer, disclosed C. M. Baker of San Francisco was re-elected president by a vote of 29,435 to 17,409 over Jack Gill of Cleveland.

Clarence J. Desper of Washington, D. C., was elected first vice-president, polling 29,494 votes to 25,462 for Frank L. Neudoerffer of Newark, N. J.

Thomas A. Holland of Vancouver, B. C., defeated Don F. Hurd of Oakland, Calif, 30, 122 to 24,937, for second vice-presidency.

Mr. Randolph, of Chicago, was re-elected secretary-treasurer over John J. Conley of Fort Worth, Texas, 28,694 to 27,528.

Committee Dissolved

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—The C. I. O. dissolved its United Construction Workers Organizing Committee in a move to counter efforts to take the union into John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers.

A. D. Lewis, brother of John L., has been chairman of the committee. He announced earlier this week that the union's policy board had voted to put the union under District 50 of the U. M. W.

James B. Carey, C. I. O. secretary, made public a letter to Mr. Lewis saying the Construction Workers Organizing Committee had been dissolved and asking return of the certificate of affiliation issued to it by the C. I. O.

"The Congress of Industrial Organizations has of course a distinct obligation to, and responsibility for, the membership of the local unions which have been formerly affiliated with the United Constructions Workers Organizing Committee," Mr. Carey added. "These members will be afforded their opportunity to decide in a democratic manner for themselves their continued affiliation with the Congress of Industrial Organizations."

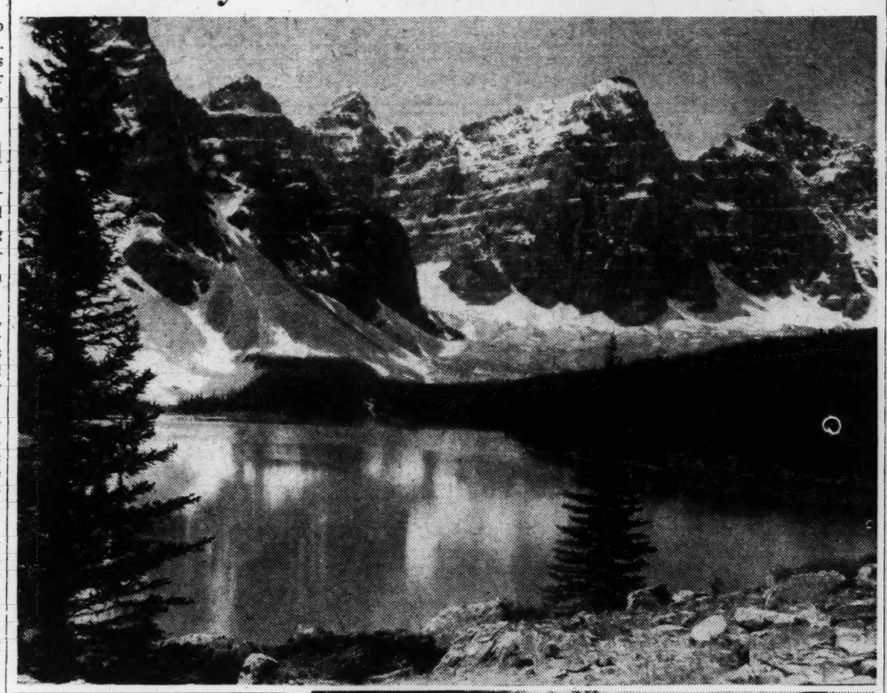
Hints 'Guilty' Pleas; They Save for War

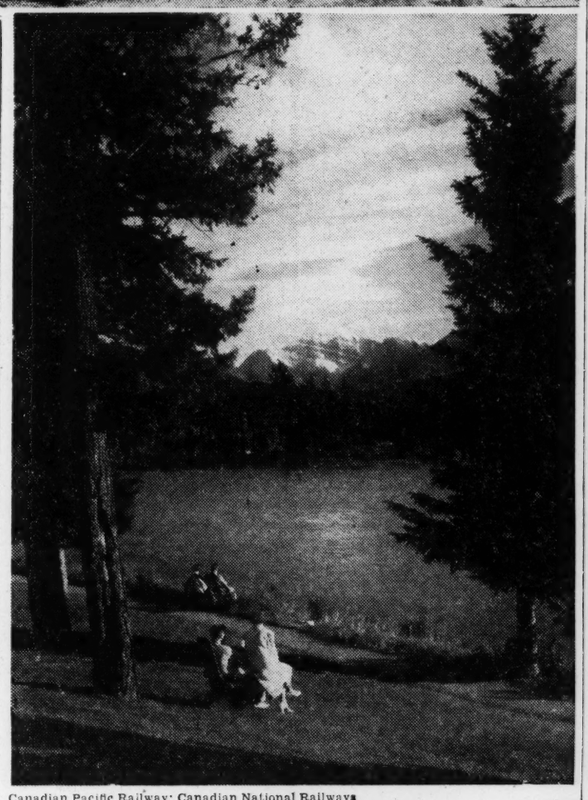
BECKLEY, W. Va., June 12 (AP)—A Criminal Court judge who successfully summoned Grand Jurors through newspaper advertisements, pointedly suggested to 90 accused persons here that guilty pleas would save time, effort and money needed for the war effort.

Judge Clay S. Crouse, whose newspaper summonses were inaugurated to save tires, gasoline and the expense of personal service, called attention to the expense of obtaining juries and witnesses, and commented that it would be possible to hold the term of court without using trial jurors.

Some didn't take the hint, but 14 did. They will be sentenced Saturday.

Lofty Peaks Beckon Vacationists





Canadian Pacific Railway; Canadian National Railways

Among Canada's Appealing Playgrounds

Upper: View of Moraine Lake in the Valley of the Ten Peaks near Lake Louise, Alberta. Lower: From the verandas and windows of their bungalows at Jasper Park Lodge, Jasper National Park, Alberta, visitors may look across Lac Beauvert at this view of Mount Edith Cavell, named in memory of a British nurse who was executed in the line of duty during World War I.

Senate Gets House-Worn Bill for WPA

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—A $336,000,000 appropriation bill to continue the Work Projects Administration on a war-curtailed basis was sent to the Senate today after the relief agency survived a desperate drive in the House to abolish it.

Far less than the $2,230,000,000 allotment which provided work for 3,000,000 jobless in the agency's peak year of 1939, the new supply bill carried funds sufficient to employ an average of 400,000 a month, beginning July 1.

An acrimonious, two-day floor battle saw a Republican-sponsored attempt to cut the allocation by one third and place supervision of relief directly with the states go down to defeat on a roll call vote of 183 to 140.

Only a few minutes earlier, Administration forces had beaten back, 184 to 133, a move to prevent the WPA from starting any new projects except those certified as essential by the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, or the Maritime Commission Chairman.

A fight to abolish the WPA on the ground that it no longer was necessary because of the war's stimulus to industry, was lost by a tellers' vote of 109 to 60.

Chairman Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri of the House Appropriations Committee denounced a move to restrict the WPA to war activities as "so sweeping, so far-reaching, so devastating" as to "gut and destroy" the entire measure.

Chairman Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky of the House Military Affairs Committee, sponsor of the amendment, countered with the claim that the action would pave the way for ultimate elimination of the WPA "in an orderly manner."

Canada's 'Welcome Sign' Regilded for Another Season

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Canada has regilded the letters on its year-round welcome sign. In fact, Canada does this at the beginning of every summer as thousands of Americans prepare for vacation holidays. The war has in no way changed the warmth of Canada's welcome to American visitors. If anything, the war has furthered the friendly relations enjoyed by the peoples of the two countries.

While this summer's travel is not expected to reach the proportions of other years countless numbers of Americans will cross the boundary line to visit Canada's vast wealth of scenic and historical attractions.

Incidentally, the crossing of the boundary line between the United States and Canada is a simple procedure for bona fine American citizens. No passports are needed. A birth certificate, while not essential, will facilitate an American's return to the United States. Other papers, however, such as tax receipts or a sworn statement from town or city clerk usually are honored by custom officials.

Excellent Railroads

Because of tire shortages and gasoline rationing in both the United States and Canada automobile travel is expected to drop off to a trickle. However, Canada is served by an excellent system of railroads. These lines, while pressed with war duties, plan to serve the vacationist this summer.

Among Canada's leading attractions are its chain of National Parks. There are 20 of these great playgrounds stretching across the Dominion. In these wilderness areas vacationists may roam at will enjoying the wild life and flowers that abound.

Largest of Canada's National Parks is Jasper, located in the Canadian Rockies. Its area covers 4,200 square miles. Next in point of size comes Banff covering 2,585 square miles. These two vast mountain playgrounds are linked by a new highway following the mountain trench from Lake Louise to Jasper, a distance of 149 miles. This Banff-Jasper Highway is one of the most spectacular mountain roads on the continent. It passes close to the great Columbia Ice field.

Wide Choice of Sports

Jasper Park Lodge is the hub from which visits to the various areas of the Park may be made. Here, overlooking Lac Beauvert and the great range of mountains with their sparkling glaciers, the vacationist may swim, play golf and tennis, or take hikes and horseback rides over trails which lead deep into the mountain wilderness.

Likewise at Banff the visitor has a wide choice of recreational facilities.

Both Banff and Jasper are easily reached by rail and once the vacationist establishes himself at one of these resorts there unfolds before him countless opportunities for rest and relaxation.

While Banff and Jasper are the two largest of the Parks in the Rockies, Yoho, Kootenay, Mount Revelstoke, and Glacier National Park are considered among the most appealing of Canada's mountain playgrounds. These parks, in fact, contain some of the finest alpine scenery in the west; from the great ice-fields and lofty peaks of Jasper in the north to the multi-colored foothills of Waterton Lakes National Park in the extreme south there is a variety of mountain scenery which is ever changing and ever new. Just to the south of Waterton lies Glacier National Park in the State of Montana. By uniting these contiguous national parks under the name of Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park the governments of Canada and the United States have given tangible recognition to the harmonious relations which have existed between the two countries for more than a century.

Cape Breton Park

In the East are Cape Breton Highland National Park in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island National Park—the newest of them all—in the Province of the same name. The Park in Cape Breton has an area of 390 square miles stretching across the Island from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Atlantic Ocean, a land rich in the earliest history of the North American Continent.

Ontario possesses three small national parks. The St. Lawrence Islands Park includes some of the famous Thousand Islands; one of the park islands supports the foundations of part of the Thousand Islands Bridge linking Canada and the United States at this point. Another group of islands forms the Georgian Bay Islands National Park. Ontario's most popular national playground is at the end of Point Pelee, which juts into Lake Erie. It is a famous bird sanctuary.

Several of Canada's National Parks are situated in the Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, but none of these is typically prairie in character. Riding Mountain Park is situated high up on the Manitoba escarpment and was formerly a great forest preserve. Prince Albert National Park covers a huge area in northern Saskatchewan and Elk Island National Park, in Alberta, covers an area of rolling, wooded country and, like the others, is well watered.

Pacific Coast Aliens Found Receiving Excellent Treatment

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

Americans interned in Axis lands and lands of conquest will have little if any ground for complaint if they are receiving the treatment that is being officially dealt the Japanese held under Army supervision in Pacific Coast States.

There will be complaint, of course. There always is when human beings through any cause whatsoever are compelled to become permanent parts of a mass formation, and accept the individual limitations that implies. Especially is this true with respect to food.

The 16,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans in the assembly center which was formerly Santa Anita race track make just about that kind of complaint. They are not greatly given to complaining, the fact is, and the great majority seem to realize that war's necessities are back of the strange and sudden shift in their circumstances, and that they are under the protection of the United States Army as well as under its watchful eye.

If an international commission, reporting to a world tribunal, or even a group of Japanese consular agents stranded in this country, were to inspect and make a report on the situation of the Japanese in assembly centers, reception centers, and relocation centers, the report would have to say "very good, in view of the circumstances."

A Pattern for Japan

A reporter looking for flaws in the arrangement, so they might be told for the good of Americans interned abroad as well as for the Japanese here and for the national conscience, feels perfectly justified in reporting that he hopes Americans now under Japanese control in Manila, Hong Kong, Singapore, and elsewhere, are as well quartered, as well fed, as humanely treated.

Japanese soon to be at various centers inland from the Pacific Coast hold status that, while it has never been defined in international law, or the law of the United States, is actually one of great military importance.

Even the most loyal of the American-born Japanese — and many of them are loyal beyond any doubt—must admit that the Japanese school teachings of loyalty to the Emperor, the so-called dual citizenship of many, and the presence in this country of many Japanese military and naval reserve officers and men, compelled the United States Government to order all Japanese out of coastal areas in danger of invasion. Concentration in guarded centers was compelled for the protection and orderly handling of the great mass of citizens and aliens.

Santa Anita assembly center may be taken as typical of the many similar centers hurriedly established in the fair grounds and race tracks up and down the Coast.

Two Types of Centers

The temporary centers, to which Japanese have been moved by the thousands to get them out of the strategic coastal military zones, are called assembly centers. The centers intended for longer but perhaps not permanent residence, where some evacuees may be permitted to take up light farming and other subsistence enterprises, are called reception centers. Those farthest inland communities at which the evacuees will be encouraged to establish themselves for the duration of the war are called relocation centers. So far there has been little done in the way of relocating, because of shortness of time.

The differences between the three types of centers is not too clear at first glance, but as the exodus of Japanese from coastal zones is completed, and as the "duration" plan takes shape, they will become more apparent.

For example, as relocation projects away from the Coast and in some of the other Far Western States develop, the huge temporary center within the fences of Santa Anita race track is expected to be dismantled completely as its population moves to points farther inland.

Late in May, as the evacuation process entered its final phases under insistent and frequent new orders from the Western Defense Command, Santa Anita assembly center was a close-packed town of permanent and temporary buildings and with a population of about 16,000. This figure was expected to increase to 20,000 before the evacuation was complete.

"I never saw so many Japanese in one place before," says one of the editors of the Santa Anita Pacemaker, the center's multigraphed weekly newspaper.

Greater Than "Little Tokyo"

Others can truly say the same thing, even though they may have been familiar with "Little Tokyo," the Japanese district in Los Angeles. Los Angeles was credited with a Japanese population of 23,321 by the United States Census Bureau, but the casual visitor to Little Tokyo would hardly have seen more than a few score Japanese at a time, and even at public gatherings and at their motion picture theaters, seldom were more than a few hundred seen together. Little Tokyo itself was not essentially a residential section for the Japanese; many more of them lived elsewhere than in or near it.

From the high windows of Santa Anita's "press room"—for the big assembly center has its public relations department—as a long midday queue of Japanese men, women, and children, strung out for several hundred feet along the tiled forecourt of the race track's vast grandstand, an ovserver could see more Japanese in a glance than he could have seen six weeks before in a close check and tally up and down the streets of Little Tokyo.

The mess hall under one end of the grandstand is only one of six. The others are in newly built wooden buildings spread through the "city" itself.

The Army, through contract, built 600 new temporary buildings on the vast auto parking lot of the West's largest, most costly horse-racing establishment. Several families are assigned to the partitioned rooms of each of these barrack-like buildings.

"It is still in the picnic stage for most of them," one of the administrative officers says. He and his fellow-workers hope the entire experience can be kept, not on a picnic basis, but as pleasant for the evacuees as the military necessities of a most serious situation with permit.

Fort Myers Now Big 'Glads' Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Fort Myers has come to the front in recent years as an important gladiolus growing center with 1,225 acres of "glads" and an investment of more than $250,000. Fifteen concerns are growing the flowers, the largest having 300 acres. From 35,000 to 40,000 bulbs are planted to the acre.

During the height of the seasoon this center gives employment to 1,200 workers, with 700 on the year-'round pay roll.

The problem of this gladiolus section is to produce in the winter months when there is a scarcity in the northern markets. Over 400 carloads left this area in the past season for northern and western cities.

To date the gross return for each acre in the Fort Myers area on the gladiolus averages $840.

Fort Myers was chosen as a "glad" center for its mild climate and the productivity of its soil. The sand loam of the flatwood lands where the bulbs are grown is not high priced and fast railroad express to the north is an added attraction.

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CD Promotes Friendliness In Chicago

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Chicago is warming up to the civilian defense program. Block by block—there are 15,000 blocks in the city—the people are getting into action under captains whom they themselves elected. As a result, a new flowering of neighborliness is reported in many quarters.

People who live in the same community are learning to do things together, whether it is to organize to safeguard persons and property in the case of air attack, or to pledge bond purchases, or to make a garden. Officials in charge report many of these activities progressing far better than they expected.

A million people enrolled for civilian defense jobs, and 200,000 have so far been assigned to specific posts. Another 100,000 will be given work to do. A personnel department at the Civilian Defense Office for this region classifies persons by vocations, interviews them, and assigns them. This procedure takes time, say the authorities, but they believe it insures efficiency.

Many of these persons have received training for their new work. Some 70,000 are in classes at the present time.

Proud of Block System

All of these persons work under direction of the democratically elected block captains. Chicago defense administrators are proud of the success of the block system. They say that this city was the first to adopt the plan of holding block elections for the choice of leaders in the smallest defense unit, and they are happy to see their system being adopted now in other places.

The city's 15,000 elected, nonsalaried block captains are now an important factor in city life. Who are they? The official organ of the Metropolitan O. C. D., the Civilian Defense Alert, published weekly here, carries a column of intimate notes about block doings, and it appears from them that the position is considered one of dignity. People from many walks of life serve in this post.

Some blocks boast retired Army officers as their captains. One such captain is Col. George T. Longhorne, who has not only had war experience, but has been acting Governor of Moro Province in the Philippines. Another block has as its chief Col. James E. White, veteran of Spanish American and World Wars, now an examiner for the Illinois State Commerce Commission. Living in a block of hotels, he counts 2,000 persons in his small area.

From All Ranks

So it goes. In the long list of block captains, there are former college athletes, prominent businessmen, retired police captains, and a few women. The President of the Chicago Historical Society has so far reached only the position of assistant to his block captain.

These men are called on for all sorts of work, in addition to regular defense activities. They took an important part in the victory bond pledging campaign, of course. They are helping now to stage the biggest parade Chicago ever expects to have, the United Nations' Day Parade, June 14. All types of organizations, civic, fraternal, patriotic, nationalistic, and so on, including the American Legion, which is an expert at parades, are planning to take part in a 12-hour procession. The sponsors hope this demonstration of patriotism will be noticed 'round the world, and especially in Berlin and Tokyo.

Block captains find themselves called on to do unexpected jobs from time to time. At the moment, some of them are helping neighbors pool their automobiles so that several people can ride to work in one car. They are also giving out information on price ceilings with the aid of Boy Scouts.

One captain on the West Side organized a softball team in his block. Another, on North Albany Avenue, found out, on taking a poll of his block, that there was enough talent in it for a dance orchestra. He checked off 18 pianists (including himself), a concert violinist who is a policeman, a Russian accordion player, a bugler, a saxophonist, a couple of trumpeters, a harmonica player and a church organist, and a bevy of singers. He is planning to enlist all the talent for entertainment at block meetings.

Victory Gardening

Others have organized community gardens, although most of them delegate this work to a victory garden warden. A Hyde Park captain challenges the city with a record of 100 per cent participation in gardening by the people in his block which numbers 25 families.

Victory gardening, by the way, is one of the things Chicago is doing with great enthusiasm. Just ask R. J. Mohr, a Park Board horticulturist in charge of tractors loaned the O. C. D. for the plowing of vacant lots.

It keeps Mr. Mohr busy investigating requests to see if the land to be plowed is suitable for gardens and then assigning tractors and "chauffeurs" (the latter loaned by the Park District) to the job. So far he has directed the plowing of 500 large plots. Since the Office of Civilian Defense plows only community gardens shared by at least four persons, this does not include countless small backyard patches whose owners do their own spading.

Mr. Mohr thinks Chicago will raise a big quantity of vegetables in all these gardens. The soil in many areas is good. Some of it, in subdivisions, is land formerly used for truck gardens. Other spaces are vacant lots which heretofore grew a good crop of weeds. Even the employees of the Park Board are gardening. Mr. Mohr plowed up space in down-town Grant Park, and about 30 park staff members are growing things there.

Gardening is just one of nine activities organized in each block. There are wardens for defense savings, for physical fitness (recreation), for fire watching, for air raid protection, for nutrition, for conservation, for salvage, and there are messengers. All these people are under the block captain, who in turn serves under a division chief, Chicago being divided into 15 regions or divisions. These men report up to officers who are under the United States co-ordinator of civilian defense in the Chicago Metropolitan Area, and he is the Mayor of Chicago, Edward J. Kelly. The many specialized activities, such as schools protection, protection of public institutions, consumer information and so on are organized under people who have special knowledge of the subject.

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ANGOLA, Ind., June 12 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director and a native of Angola, received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws yesterday at the Tri-State College commencement.

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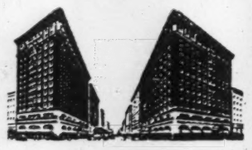

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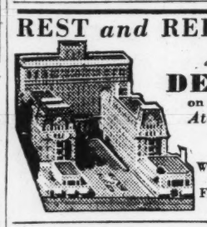

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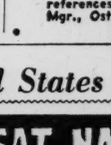

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In Other Junes

TURNING OUT THE forgotten accumulation of a desk drawer, I found my fingertips brushing the dust from the smooth surface of a paper brochure. On its cover, printed in strong colors, appeared the long black hulk of a ship and two towering red funnels against a perfection of pale summer sky. Enough. A single gesture, followed by a single glance. And yet the magic had been wrought.

* * *

A passenger-list—Boston to Liverpool—S.S. *Laconia* of the Cunard Line, sailing June 23. Never mind the year. It could have been yesterday, for all my leaping response of recollection. Long enough ago so that Mr. and Mrs. Timothée Adamowski headed the list of passengers, Miss Amy Lowell, Maid and Chauffeur, filled in the center, and my humble name brought up the rear. Essentially, as you see, a Boston group. Quite *comme il faut*. No irrelevancies, no irregularities, such as might have cropped up in the list of say the *Mauretania* or the *Olympic* as she sailed pompously past the Statue of Liberty and almost inundated Sandy Hook. Everything just as it should be. As a family, we always did prefer sailing from Boston. More congenial, you know.

* * *

Of course, it could have been yesterday. I had even then looked forward as long as I can now look back. Indeed, I used to dream so often about that departure for Europe that, when it came, the experience narrowly escaped being merely prosaic.

The crowd on the gangway, gripping the rail, looking back, waving, calling to friends, pressing forward two wooden cogs in the ramp and then slipping back one.

Masses of people on the promenade deck, so solid one could hardly see the wide door with the high step leading into the lobby. Stewards everywhere, obsequious, alert to point and guide. "Two flights down, Madam. Then straight away down the passage to your right. Far end of the passage, number 73. Thank you, Madam." Their voices told one that here already was English soil. No looking back at America now.

* * *

The thrill of finding one's cabin, along narrow passages smelling of rubber and polished brass, choked with baskets and bundles, with trunks and boxes. Fruit, candy, flowers. Whatever would one do with them all inside that smallish cabin? Stewardesses now to help—h's dropping recklessly, cap-strings swinging starchily. "Thank you, Madam. Shall I put these roses in water? Yes, Madam, that valise had best slide in under the lower berth. Don't you trouble, Madam. I'll be back directly."

Luggage settled in place and valuables locked up, back one drifted to the deck. Crowds even greater by this time, curious visitors surging up and down stairs, forcing their way into the public rooms; passengers all haste to find the deck steward who rented out the steamer-rugs and the dining-room steward who assigned the places at table. "Yes, Madam, many prefer places near the door. I'm afraid they are all taken." Well, then accept the best that remained. And off one went, trudging up the steps to the promenade deck where the spectacle of departure especially flourished.

Finally the warning bugle at which visitors noticeably thinned out. When it came to the point, they wouldn't really like to be carried off unawares. Striding up the gangway came the late passengers and a procession of dashing, agitated messenger-boys. Sailors were gripping the ropes now, which meant that the gangway would soon be dropped low on its pulleys. Another urgent bugle. A few more frantic, belated passengers, mopping their brows, panting in the strong sunshine. Then a bewilderment of handkerchiefs, flowers, and flags waving. Last exhortations shouted, but obviously not heard; gestures, thrown kisses, a few furtive tears. A long piercing shriek of the whistle. And one had sailed. For the ship was just perceptibly moving, backing out of its berth into the wide harbor. Toward Liverpool, with the green loveliness of England at its crooked elbow.

* * *

Yes, one had sailed. This is how it happened in those other Junes. How vivid it is, yet how unreal. Little eager figures moving like puppets through a Christmas pantomime. All quite implausible now. Put the passenger-list away. The ships have other work to do today.

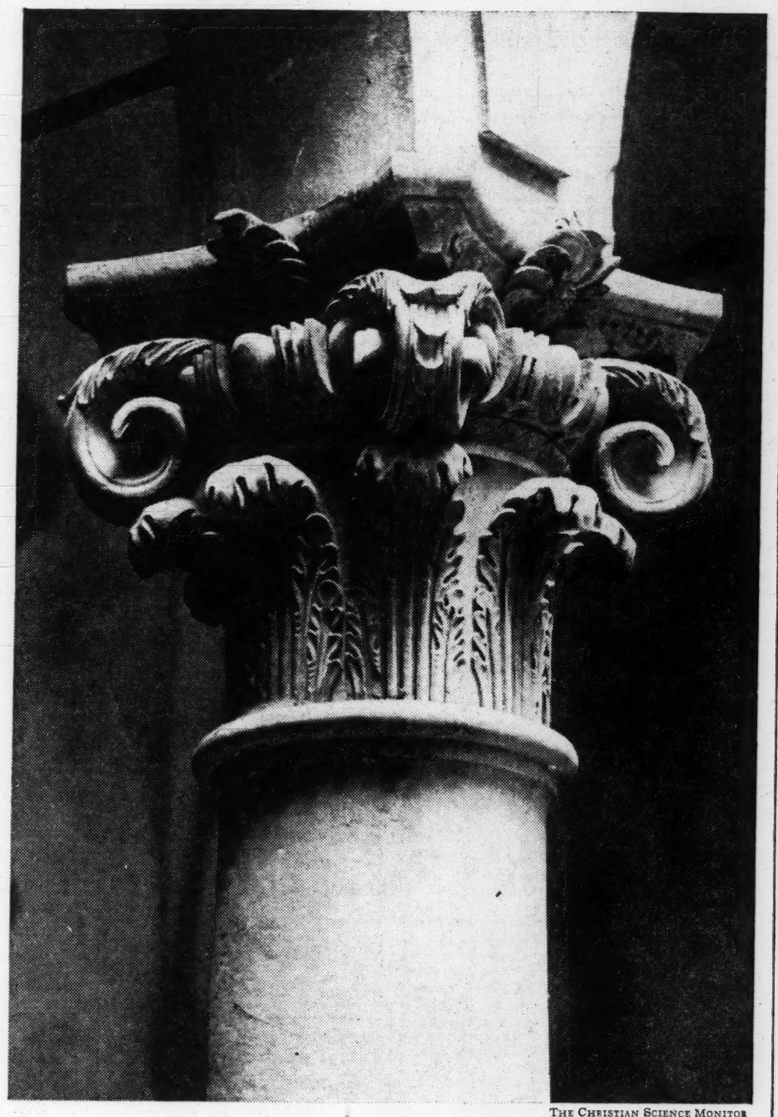
MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Quail

They run all day
Among the shrubs;
Even the chicks can move
With a strange and effortless speed,
Their little topknots
Bouncing on a resilient hair
As merry as bluebells
In the spring wind.

When they are out of sight
One hears their lovely purling cry
Of well-being,
And wonders if the nightingale
Or lark
Can so enchant, enchant.

ROGER CHALLIS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A RENAISSANCE CAPITAL FROM A COURTYARD IN FLORENCE, ITALY

THIS CAPITAL surmounts one of the columns in the courtyard of the Medici-Riccardi Palace in Florence. Careful examination reveals how closely Renaissance carvers emulated ancient ornament. For example, this capital combines elements of the Ionic and Corinthian styles, based on scroll motives and foliation.

The Medici-Riccardi Palace is an historical landmark, erected for the Medicis by Michelozzo in the middle of the fifteenth century. Here dwelt Lorenzo, the Magnificent, and here occurred events of great moment.

"Love is our refuge"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

REASONING which is based upon the acceptance of matter's actuality must eventually give place to the recognition of the divine fact that the infinite power and presence of God forever encircles His creation. In this latter concept will be found the remedy for all the world's misery and strife, the spiritually scientific law which adjusts all differences.

Christian Science shows that divine, all-encircling Love is ever present and all-powerful. It points out, too, that the real man, the image and likeness of God, is never for a moment isolated from his divine Principle, Love; never apart from or beyond the Father's loving care. Mary Baker Eddy in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," says of Christ Jesus (p. 136), "He claimed no intelligence, action, nor life separate from God." Therefore, acknowledging as we do that Christ Jesus is our Way-shower, we too may prove that the law of Love is capable of meeting any situation, sickness, or difficulty which may confront us.

The Bible relates an example of spiritual encirclement in the story of Elisha's experience at Dothan. The record states (II Kings 6:14) that the king of Syria sent "horses, and chariots, and a great host" to take Elisha. And we read (6:15) that "when the servant of the man of God was risen early, and gone forth, behold, an host compassed the city both with horses and chariots."

Elisha, however, turning wholeheartedly to God, knew that he was protected and surrounded by divine power. His spiritual perception enabled him to say with confidence to his servant (6:16), "Fear not: for they that be with us are more than they that be with them." Elisha then prayed and his servant's eyes were opened, and "he saw: and, behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha."

Even as the prophet of old trusted God and utilized his understanding of Love's unerring direction to effect their deliverance, so individuals today, turning steadfastly to divine Mind to guide them, will be led to perceive and utilize those spiritual ideas and qualities which are necessary in meeting whatever human need may arise, whether it be for protection of life, restoration of health, awakening from sin, or possession of adequate supply. Divine Love is ever present, whatever the need may be.

Some years ago a young aviator, through the power of spiritual thinking, proved that the law of Mind is instantly available. This man suddenly became aware that the seaplane in which he was a passenger was out of control and hurtling rapidly downward. He realized that it was impossible to attempt to make a parachute landing. In the few seconds before the plane struck the water, he turned unreservedly to God and realized that in his true being he was God's indestructible likeness or idea, "hid with Christ in God." He was taken from the wreckage practically unhurt. He had proved the spiritual fact that the real man is always safe, as God knows him to be.

There are none outside God's loving care. The brotherhood of man becomes to us a living fact as we see that the realities of infinite Mind encompass all. In the realm of true being each spiritual idea expresses perfect activity; each is protected and governed by the one divine Mind.

Prayer is the method by which mankind may shut out the suggestions of evil, silence the mesmeric whisperings of doubt, discouragement, and depression which may try to crowd into thought and thwart the use of the ideas of Mind, infinite intelligence, in daily affairs. Prayer is the conscious casting out of the false and the active clinging to the true. It does not change God, for His work is done, but it enables us to approach closer to the realization of our sonship with Him. Prayer reveals that man's function in creation is to reflect and express divine qualities.

The following words from Mrs. Eddy's much-loved poem, "Mother's Evening Prayer," have served many times to spiritualize thought, lifting it above earth-bound concepts to the contemplation of Truth, which comforts, heals, and protects (Poems, p. 4):

"Love is our refuge; only with mine eye
Can I behold the snare, the pit, the fall:
His habitation high is here, and nigh,
His arm encircles me, and mine, and all."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

In June

June keeps her ancient tryst: To every bird
A bough whereon to nest and rear its young;
To bees the honeyed flowers; to lovers all,
The scented moonlight and the rain-washed earth;
To those who till the soil, the bursting seed,
The miracle of growth and fruit well set;
To those who dream great dreams, the whispering night,
Brooding the world and stretching to the stars.

And to each heart that braved a winter's pain,
The quiet comfort of green leaves again.

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

The Last Inca Stronghold

FROM THE BEGINNING, I found Peru the most glamorous, memorable, and interesting country in South America. It is really three countries in one—the coastal plains, the Amazonian jungle, and the High Sierra, the land of the Incas, of which Cuzco was the hub. . . .

For the visitor to Cuzco, Prescott's purple passages describing the deeds of Pizarro and his conquistadors are required reading, and rightly so. Much, however, has been discovered since they were written. At the Cuzco Museum, I was fortunate enough to make the acquaintance of a member of the staff, a pure-blooded Indian, educated at Lima and steeped in Inca traditions. He was alert and responsive to any genuine desire for information on a subject dearest to his heart. . . .

"Some Inca fortresses the Spaniards never conquered. For example, they never even suspected the existence of Macchu Picchu. You won't be able to understand the essence of Inca achievement until you've seen it. It's one of the wonders of the world."

Macchu Picchu, obscured and forgotten for centuries, was only brought to light again in 1911 by the Yale Peruvian Expedition, led by Hiram Bingham, later senator from Connecticut. The party scaled the almost inaccessible height above the Urubamba on which it stood, chopped down the jungle, and restored the dead city to daylight.

I assured the curator of my intention to visit this fabulous place and, anxious to learn what I could about it, persuaded him to go with me. . . .

We left the barren plateau to follow the valley of the Urubamba, and soon were walled around once more by tropic greenery. At first the valley was terraced, but then narrowed so steeply that no terracing was possible. In places, the path had been cut from the rock, in places shored up by props beneath. At last we began to climb the sides of the canyon. Up and up we went until we emerged on a precipitous ridge, thirty-nine hundred feet above the river, which coiled around it on three sides.

All of us were silent for a moment at the superb spectacle. Below was the green rift; above and all about were the jagged mountain peaks.

The clusters of roofless white houses were set here, there, wherever a level spot could be found or produced by a stone supporting wall, so carefully fitted to the mountain that the eye could not detect where nature stopped and man's work began.

My friend from the museum constituted himself our guide, and volunteered an endless fund of information. He led us up and down the hundred stairways, some of them carved in incredible pertinacity from a single boulder. He pointed out the stone conduits, carrying water from one basin to another below, and then on to other basins. Every available foot of ground had been prepared for cultivation—an eight-foot wall for a four-foot spread of earth was nothing unusual.

The roofless houses were a story and a half high with gabled ends. Those in the center of the city were beautifully built; those on the outskirts were more like cobblestone hovels. . . .

Bingham believed Macchu Picchu was the source of Inca civilization and the last refuge after the Conquest. Philip Ainsworth Means concluded it had been constructed by the Inca Pachacutec to command the canyon of the Urubamba against invaders from the coastal region. The true history remains an enigma.—From "Passport to Adventure," by LEWIS N. COTLOW. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

"L'Amore è il nostro rifugio"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

IL RAGIONAMENTO che si basa sull'accettare l'attualità della materia deve eventualmente dar luogo al riconoscimento del fatto divino che l'infinita potenza e presenza di Dio circonda per sempre la Sua creazione. In quest'ultimo concetto si troverà il rimedio per tutta la miseria e contesa del mondo, la legge spiritualmente scientifica che regola tutte le differenze.

La Scienza Cristiana mostra che il divino Amore, che circonda tutto, è sempre presente ed onnipotente. Mostra pure che l'uomo reale, l'immagine e somiglianza di Dio, non è mai isolato per un momento dal suo divino Principio, l'Amore; giammai separato od al di là della sollecitudine amorevole del Padre. Mary Baker Eddy nel suo libro di testo, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, dice di Cristo Gesù (pag. 136): "Egli non si arrogò intelligenza, azione o vita separate da Dio". Perciò, riconoscendo come facciamo che Cristo Gesù è la nostra Guida, noi pure possiamo dimostrare che la legge dell'Amore è capace di far fronte ad ogni situazione, infermità o difficoltà che può opporsi a noi.

La Bibbia racconta un esempio di accerchiamento spirituale nella storia dell'esperienza di Eliseo a Dothan. Il testo dice (II Re 6:14) che il re di Siria mandò "cavalli, carri e gran numero di soldati" per prendere Eliseo. E leggiamo (6:15) che "il servitore dell'uomo di Dio, alzatosi di buon mattino, uscì fuori, ed ecco che un gran numero di soldati con cavalli e carri accerchiava la città".

Eliseo, tuttavia, volgendosi di tutto cuore verso Dio, sapeva di essere protetto e circondato dalla potenza divina. La sua percezione spirituale lo rese capace di dire con fiducia al suo servitore (6:16): "Non temere, perchè quelli che son con noi son più numerosi di quelli che son con loro". Eliseo allora pregò e gli occhi del suo servitore furono aperti, ed egli "vide a un tratto il monte pieno di cavalli e di carri di fuoco intorno ad Eliseo."

Appunto come l'antico profeta aveva fiducia in Dio ed utilizzava la sua comprensione della direzione infallibile dell'Amore per produrre la loro liberazione, così gl'individui di oggi, volgendosi fermamente alla Mente divina per essere guidati, saranno condotti alla percezione ed utilizzazione di quelle idee e qualità spirituali che sono necessarie per affrontare qualsiasi bisogno umano che possa sorgere, sia per la protezione della vita, o ristabilimento in salute, risveglio dal peccato o possesso di provvista sufficente. Il divino Amore è sempre presente, qualunque sia il bisogno.

Alcuni anni fa un giovine aviatore, per mezzo della potenza del pensiero spirituale, dimostrò che la legge della Mente è immediatamente accessibile. Quest'uomo ad un tratto si rese conto che l'aereonave nella quale era passeggiero aveva perduto il controllo e precipitava rapidamente in giù. Egli si avvide che era impossibile di tentare di fare la scesa in un paracadute. Nei pochi momenti prima che l'aeroplano cadesse nell'acqua, si volse senza restrizioni a Dio e si rese conto che nel suo vero essere egli era la somiglianza o idea indistruttibile di Dio, "nascosto con Cristo in Dio". Egli fu sollevato dall'aeroplano rovinato, quasi illeso. Aveva dimostrato il fatto spirituale che l'uomo reale è sempre sicuro, come Dio sa che egli è.

Non vi è nessuno al di fuori dell'amorevole sollecitudine di Dio. La fratellanza dell'uomo diviene per noi un fatto vivente in quanto vediamo che le realtà della Mente infinita circondano tutto. Nel regno del vero essere ogni idea spirituale esprime attività perfetta; ognuno è protetto e governato dall'unica divina Mente.

La preghiera è il metodo per il quale l'umanità può escludere le suggestioni del male, far tacere i sussurri mesmerici del dubbio, dello scoraggiamento e dell'abbattimento che possono cercare di forzarsi entro il pensiero ed ostacolare l'uso delle idee della Mente, intelligenza infinita, negli affari quotidiani. La preghiera è lo scacciar via consapevolmente il falso e l'attaccarsi attivamente al vero. Essa non cambia Dio, poichè la Sua opera è compiuta, ma ci rende capaci di avvicinarci di più alla realizzazione della nostra figliolanza con Lui. La preghiera rivela che la funzione dell'uomo nella creazione è di riflettere ed esprimere le qualità divine.

Le parole seguenti prese dal molto amato poema di Mrs. Eddy, "La Preghiera Serale della Madre", hanno servito molte volte a spiritualizzare il pensiero, innalzandolo al di sopra dei concetti terrestri alla contemplazione della Verità, che conforta, sana e protegge (*Poems*, pag. 4):

"L'Amore è il nostro rifugio; soltanto coll'occhio mio
Posso vedere il laccio, la fossa, la caduta:
La Sua eccelsa dimora è qui, e vicina,
Il Suo braccio circonda me, ed i miei, e tutto".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

These Birds Know Their Way

SINCE MAY dozens of kinds of birds had come to the bird tables to feed for a day or to stay for weeks. My identification records grew to be twice the twenty required. I was ready to band individuals among these visitants and learn where they went from Florence Lake. The mail had brought my bird-banding permit signed by the state fish and game commissioner. I sent to the Western Bird Banding Association in Los Angeles for a trap. In the meantime I made a cage, a wire basket nailed to a tree trunk, with a cord attached to a screen flap, and commenced the highest year-round bird-banding station of the entire United States Biological Survey. When a nutcracker entered to eat the suet inside, I pulled down the flap. I took him in my hand but the fluttering bird got away without my being able to encircle his ankle with the thin stamped band of aluminum. In fifteen minutes, however, I had banded my first bird, another nutcracker. . . .

Much has been learned through banding birds, chiefly because bird-banding has proved that with amazing regularity birds return to the place of their birth, and they migrate to the same regions that were first shown to them by the older generation. Ornithologists have been able through these aluminum identification bands to make an accurate study of migrations. Once the migration of birds seemed something mysterious, inexplicable. How can small birds know enough to cross the vast waters of the Caribbean and know with certainty that they will find land beyond? Once, when that sea was mostly land, young birds had followed their elders over a small estuary for better feeding grounds on the north shore, and when summer was over they returned, prodigals that they were, to their childhood home. Banding has revealed this strong instinct on the part of birds to return to the very place where they were hatched. Throughout the following years, while land receded and the waters grew to be a large sea, older generations kept showing younger birds how to fly to the land on the distant north shore, long after that shore was far out of sight, and each year the birds remembered to return. It is as simple as that.—From "Sierra Outpost," by LILA LOFBERG and DAVID MALCOLMSON. (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce.)

Reading to Understand

A LIST OF the vices of reading should put first, as worst and most disabling, the expectation that everything should be easily understood. Things worth thought and reflection cannot be taken in at a glance. The writer should, of course, have done his utmost to make things easy for us. He could have had nothing (could he?) more important than *that* to do. But where there is still some difficulty remaining, let us beware of blaming it on the author rather than on our own imperfect command of the language. To blame the writer will teach us nothing. To wonder if we are reading right may. . . .

We do not read Shakespeare, or Plato, or Lao Tzu, or Homer, or the Bible, to discover what their authors—about whom otherwise we know so little—were thinking. We read them for the sake of the things their words—if we understand them—can do for us. But understanding them, of course, is not making them mean something we know and approve of already, nor is it detecting their ignorance and limitations. It is using them to stretch our minds as they have stretched the minds of so many different readers through the centuries. The interest they have so long had for man is the proof of their importance for us.

Emerson estimated that a man might have, if he were fortunate, some hundreds of reasonable moments in a long life. He was thinking probably of moments of inspiration from sources less traceable than the book in one's hand. The great pages are the most constant and dependable sources of "reasonable moments," if we mean by them moments when we know more completely what we are, and why we are so, and thus "see into the life of things" more deeply than in our everyday routine of existence. Such reasonable moments are the highest aim of reading. In them we do more than communicate with our authors—in the humble sense of communicate. We partake with them of wisdom. —From "Introduction," in "How to Read a Page; a Course in Effective Reading; with an Introduction to a Hundred Great Words," by I. A. RICHARDS. (New York: Norton.)

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(BIBLE LESSONS)

The Christian Science Lesson-Sermons contained in the Christian Science Quarterly are selected references from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by MARY BAKER EDDY. These constitute the only sermons at the Sunday services held in The Mother Church and its branches. The Quarterly is published four times a year in English; and in seven languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353). Each monthly issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Also quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

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Mary Baker Eddy

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Intimate Message: Washington

Lidice, Molotoff Visit, and World Security ..... *By R. L. S.*

Mr. Molotoff, the Russian Commissar of Foreign Affairs, has been in Washington and has left again. Correspondents knew of his visit but were asked not to announce it. While here he discussed the problem of the second front, the problem of supply, and, thirdly, the "fundamental problems of co-operation of the Soviet Union and the United States in safeguarding peace and security to the freedom-loving peoples after the war." It is of this third subject that we wish to speak.

News of the Molotoff visit followed, as it happened, the story of what the Nazis had done to Lidice. As an act of cold-blooded ferocity, the story of the Czech village is hardly to be surpassed. For alleged anti-Nazi activity of the few individuals the entire village was wiped out. The children were sent to "educational centers," the women to concentration camps, and the men, without exception, were shot. Then the village was razed.

How is this connected with the Molotoff visit? Only that the plans for the world after the war are being outlined now, and that, even as this is being done, Americans are coming to a realization of the full ruthlessness of the Nazi regime. Inevitably, as postwar plans are discussed, the popular demands for punishment of Hitler, the Nazi ringleaders, and the German nation as a whole, will increase.

Self-Convicted of Barbarity

In World War I atrocity stories were circulated of doubtful accuracy. Propaganda worked full time. But the story of Lidice comes from the Nazis themselves. The story is not surreptitiously smuggled out of the country, but boastfully proclaimed by the men who committed it. This raises the inevitable demand for equally ruthless punishment. In days ahead the demand will swell. It will influence our thinking of the postwar settlement.

In World War I the demand for vengeance took the form of a campaign to "hang the Kaiser," whose faults, in comparison to Hitler's, now seem singularly paltry and amateurish. But it is worthwhile recalling, that despite the vengeance sworn during the war, the Kaiser went unhung. The solemn vows of retribution against the militarists and the whole German nation, generally evaporated after the war, and Britain and the United States, in particular, tried to turn their attention to other matters.

Both countries, in different degrees and through different approaches, returned to isolation. This raises an important matter for consideration. History has shown, over and over again, that when a war ends new conditions shortly intrude, and the vengeance sworn in the heat of battle is apt to yield, sooner or later, to new problems, new economic circumstances, new commitments and ultimately—new alliances.

It is well to recall that fact now, in the discussion of the Molotoff visit. The crime of Lidice calls for expiation. But if historians are correct, the expiation is likely to come on the battle field. If the new, more closely-knit Anglo-Russo-American coalition wins the war, there is every prospect that Lidice will be avenged full fold on sea and air and land. What will happen after the war is a different matter.

We base our comment on history, not ethical grounds. It would be untrue to the record of three centuries to argue that postwar programs are guided long by the compass of vengeance. The fact can be set down objectively, and quite aside from moral connotations, that vengeance has generally proved a wash-out as an international motiff and mainspring.

Sooner or later new partnerships arise. Looking cold-bloodedly over the long record, the pages of history show that new problems have developed, the weakened and defeated adversary has been forgiven or forgotten, or sometimes become the ally, against some other emerging rival. The old system of power-balance has always gone merrily on as before, from war to war.

Vengeance Is Not Enough

That brings us back finally to Lidice and Molotoff. Once more, today, we are challenged by a new instance of the ruthless barbarism of war. Once more we have to lay plans, this time with the British and Russians, for a peace after the war. And once more we are challenged by the inescapable question, just what are we fighting for; what do we hope to get out of the present struggle?

Is it vengeance? No, that is not enough, Lidice or no Lidice. It is peace and security. And history indicates that so long as the hoary old balance-of-power-system obtains, a new "aggressor" will arise, and another, and sooner or later war with its brutalities will come again.

In the long run, there seems only one alternative to this war-breeding balance-of-power system. That is a world-wide system of collective security. It may be merely an idealistic fantasy. It may be an illusion. In that case the future is dark indeed, for while wars have been growing less frequent in 300 years, they have been getting more ferocious. The bombing of Chicago may be possible 20 years hence, as is that of Cologne today. So long as there is no adequate international police force, and so long as there remains the anarchy in international affairs of wholly independent sovereign states, each able to veto the collective will, permanent peace seems impossible.

That is the issue today. Shall it be alliances alone, building up the precarious balance of power that ultimately always topples, or shall it be a collective security system for the whole world? Those are the alternatives. Both Lidice and the Molotoff visit reaffirm the urgency of studying the issue now.

Memo From Britain:

'Equality of Eats' ..... *By Melita Spraggs*

Government limitation of meal prices in luxury hotels and restaurants aims to eliminate the chief inconsistency in the "equality of eats" campaign which food rationing was set up to bring about in Britain.

The working man and woman are catered for in most districts by the British or Civic Restaurant where they can get a plain, wholesome meal for 1 shilling (25 cents). For those with more money to spend on food, however, it has been possible, until recently, to get a meal of luxury foods at expensive hotels and restaurants.

Now a Government order has decreed that no hotel or restaurant proprietor may charge more than five shillings—$1—for a meal, although he may add a specified limited charge for cabaret, dancing, orchestra, or other amenities which he provides. No meal may comprise more than three courses.

Hotel chefs, reluctant to reduce the epicurean standards of their establishments, have for months been buying unrationed foods, such as poultry and game, at high prices. Their increased tariff charges have been adjusted to show a profit all the same. As a result it was almost impossible for the housewife to buy certain unrationed foods in shops.

"Austerity" Days

Introduction of "austerity" days, on which poultry and game are banned from restaurant tables, will cause more puzzled head-scratching beneath chefs' white caps. Because they formerly relied on these luxuries to vary the ordinary meat dishes, and since meat allocation is based on average consumption over a period, these chefs point out, they will not be allowed so much meat as workmen's canteens, which have all along filled the bill with plain rationed foods. It is hoped, however, the new order will make poultry and game more generally available to eke out the household meat ration.

It is not only the quality and price of food which have been controlled. The times of serving have also been regulated. As a general rule, no food may be served after 11 p. m. except to residents in hotels and at canteens for night workers. For most people this does not come as a drastic alteration since for months, outside London, it has been very difficult to get food anywhere after about 9 p. m. A special extension to midnight has been granted to the West End of London. In central London, the few restaurants and cafés which remain open all night to cater for travelers and workers, will have to obtain license to continue doing so.

Two-and-a-half years' experience has enabled the British Ministry of Food to develop rationing's finer points. Whereas there was a standard general curtailment at first, concessions have been made from time to time to meet specific needs to ensure that nobody lacks proper food. A recent example of such modification is a special 12-ounce weekly ration of cheese for fishermen and for employees engaged on overhead electricity transmission work in the open country. The ordinary civilian ration of cheese is three ounces a head a week, but heavy manual and farm workers have had an extra allowance for some time.

Rationing Candies

Rationing candies and chocolates, planned by Minister of Food Lord Woolton to start with the new ration books in July, is welcomed—especially by the adult with the sweet tooth who saw it as a charter for securing his fair share and eating it himself.

Cajolery and ingenuity on the part of Junior, and his accurate information as to the right shop to visit at the right moment, have meant that he and his youthful friends have usually managed to get the sweets. The adult who had had no youngster to shop for him, hasn't usually had time to stand in a lollipop queue; neither has he made a study of the delivery schedule for the tuckshops in his district. So he has been beaten to it and welcomes the rationing.

Government has advised the cutting out of large public luncheons except where post-prandial discussion is calculated to help the war effort. When these are held, however, they are only frugal shades of their former selves.

From the Houses of Parliament comes news of Members adopting austerity feeding. A recent Parliamentary Press Gallery lunch to Sir Stafford Cripps took on the informal character of buffet snacks. Austerity went to such lengths on this occasion that several Members of Parliament were reported to have been seen sitting on the floor during the speeches, which were given in the Members' dining-room.

Rotarians, who were formerly famed for lavish hospitality, have also taken a stand for austerity —literally so, for they were photographed at a recent public luncheon, standing up at a buffet eating sandwiches.

To Change the Subject:

A New Language ..... *By Josephine Ripley*

At first we noticed the changes. The drafting of men for the Army, wartime daylight saving, the jump in our income taxes. They jolted us out of our accustomed ways. We protested a bit.

All that seems long ago. Our world today is an endless succession of changes. The same world; yet so different. The sea is just as blue. The tide rises and falls with the same precision, but it brings strange cargo to our beaches. Bobbing crates and barrels that fell short of their destination. Life preservers and soggy pieces of undelivered mail.

It's the same familiar sky, with clouds by day and stars by night. Yet there's change, even there, for here are shooting stars with thunder in their flight, and those foam white clouds are full of swarming things that zoom and sting.

Convoys on Highway

We walk familiar streets. We've walked them many times, but today they're thoroughfares for soldiers, and heavy convoys rumble down the highway. Sailors roam the town in pairs and idle at the oars of rowboats on the pond.

At noon the blast of air-raid sirens drowns the normal noises of the day. It's the daily test. At first we were startled. We scarcely hear it any more. There are notices which tell us where to go for safety if bombers come. We've had drills; we're ready.

We recall our first reaction when there were no more tires for civilians. It shook us up a bit. "Take anything, anything but our car," we murmured. Then came the fall of Java. The Japanese swept on through the Netherlands Indies. Suddenly our car and our tires seemed pretty unimportant.

Then we stood in line for sugar ration books and gasoline cards. The lines were long, but few complained. This was war, and we were in it.

Rise of "Scrap Brokers"

Little things began to count—toothpaste tubes, paper clips and rubber bands. We looked upon waste paper with new respect; measured it in terms of munitions. Began to do sums in our head, like this—one newspaper equals three 25-pound shell caps; one soap powder canister equals four aero-engine gaskets.

Then there was Mike. He used to be our junk man, but not any more. He's a "scrap broker" now. His truck is heavy with potential ammunition.

We can recall peaceful Saturday mornings, with no alarm to summons us at early hours. When we could yawn, stretch and go to sleep again, our conscience clear. It was our day off. But no more. We hustle off to a First Aid class, our mind a slight confusion of digital pressure points, palm bandages and traction hitches.

We're not complaining. We're simply saying how remarkable it is. A few months ago we were a pampered nation, hugging to us our comforts and our freedoms. Today we are beginning to speak a new language of willing sacrifice and hardship.

Job Not Spectacular but It 'Keeps 'Em Flying'

Chanute Field in Illinois turns out thousands of well-trained boys for important ground work

In building America's most powerful military force — an Army that may reach 8,000,000 and a Navy of 1,000,000 — the United States today is training men at camps, forts, airfields, and naval bases in virtually every section of the country. Daily life of the infantrymen, artillerymen, mechanized troops, pilots, bombardiers, navigators, parachutists, sailors, and marines at work in the camps or in special capacities is described by staff and special writers of The Christian Science Monitor in a series of articles. This is the fifth.

By Ralph Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHANUTE FIELD, Ill.—Emblazoned on the official emblem of Chanute Field, which is part of the United States Army Air Corp echnical Training Command, you'll find this Latin motto: "Sustineo Alas."

Freely translated, that means: "I sustain the wings."

But to the thousands of boys who have trained and are in training hmere at this great technical school, it means simply, "Keep 'Em Flying."

And that's literally what this school is for; to see that our air arm is kept in the air, running smoothly and efficiently at all times. It's not a spectacular job, this ground work, but military authorities will tell you that it's just as important a work as that of the pilot, or gunner or bombardier in a plane aloft.

For every man in the air there must be dozens on the ground. For well as these modern planes are built they can stand only so much. They must be repaired and serviced. They must be put in and kept in perfect running condition at all times.

You can't take a man out of school or from a gasoline station or from behind a shop counter and expect him to know all there is to know about the complicated mechanism of these fighting machines. Here at Chanute Field they learn.

Really a School

While Chanute is a military post in every sense, it isn't quite like most of those you may have seen. It's really a school, mostly an indoor school. The training program includes instruction, for instance, of airplane mechanics, aircraft metal workers, machinists, welders, parachute riggers, weather observers and forecasters, Link Trainer instructors, telelype operators, and plane maintenance men. Then there are subbclassifi- electrical systems, instruments and propellers.

How long a man stays here depends on what he is learning to do. The courses range in length from 5 to 26 weeks.

The largest group is made up of airplane mechanics. This is divided into several phases including basic instruction, and practical exercise sunder closer supervision. Each students gets a thorough training in both the theory and in actual operation.

They'll tell you here, too, that being a fairly good automobile mechanic doesn't mean that you are fitted to handle an airplane engine. Being a good auto mechanic is a good start, but there's lots more to learn, for airplane engine sare different in many ways from an auto engine. And there's much more to a plane than just an engine and body too.

Parachute rigging is important. If it isn't done right there might just as well be no parachute. So this delicate operation of folding and packing 'chutes, is taught here by experts.

Weather observation is a pretty complicated business too. It's divided into two technical operations, observation of weather conditions, and weather predictions. In one case you must know what weather conditions are now over a wide area, in the other what they'll be in an hour or in a day or two at all points in that area.

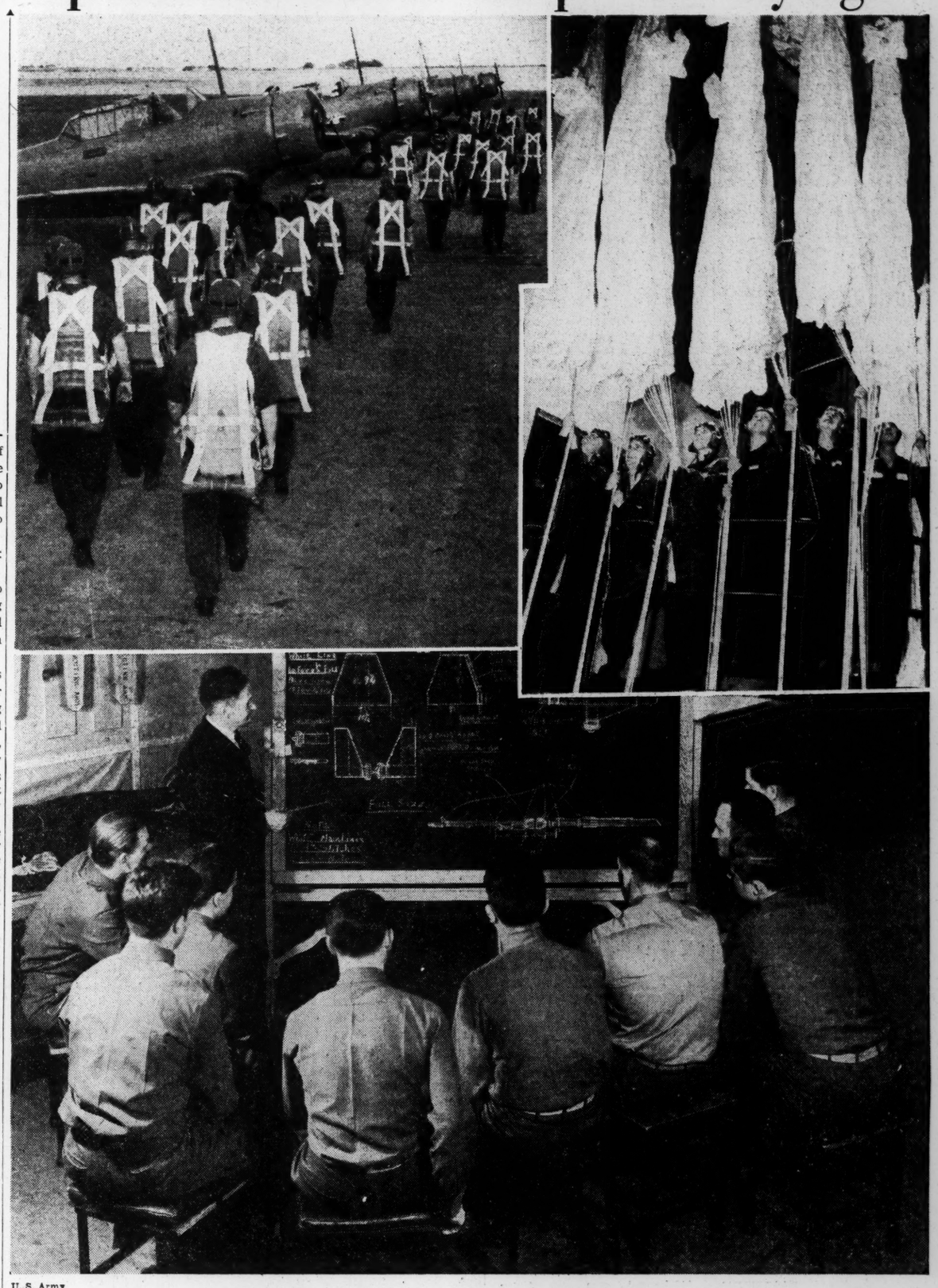
The Link Trainer is a mechanical device that looks like a section of the fuselage of an airplane. In it pilots receive preliminary ground instruction in instrument flying, and the students here learn how to serve as instructors in this work.

Field Named for Chanute

There are also in training here a number of Aviation Cadets, who take courses similar to those of the ground crews and upon completion are qualified for appointment as second lieutenants in the Air Corps Reserve, and are assigned to duties as squadron engineering officers. The enlisted men on completion of the training here receive diplomas and are assigned to field duty at some airfield or post.

Chanute Field was named in honor of Octave Chanute, a Paris-born Chicago engineer who pioneered the theory of modern aviation. It is claimed that many of the principles of heavier-than-air flight which Chanute developed are embodied in the present-day aircraft.

The field was established during the World War I but virtually abandoned in 1918, to be reopened in 1921 as the Army's first technical school for training of ground crewmen. It is now one of the largest in a chain of such stations comprising the Air Corps Technical Training Command, which has headquarters in Tulsa, Okla., and is under the Command of Maj. Gen. Walter R. Weaver. Operation of the field here is under the command of Col. R. E. O'Neill.



U. S. Army

Chanute Field—Where Soldiers Learn About Airplane Mechanics

Learning details of parachute construction and repair is one of the many technical activities connected with aviation that soldiers learn about at Chanute Field in Illinois. The picture at the upper left shows soldiers, having packed their "chutes," about to take to the air; at the upper right the soldiers are airing their parachutes after a jump. The lower picture shows soldiers receiving technical instruction on how parachutes are made and principles of their operation.

Chicago Area an Inland Pensacola

CHICAGO, June 12 (AP)—With decentralization the keynote in the Navy's aviation program, training of naval fliers is expanding in the Chicago area and one of the most active centers is the remarkable new Glenview Naval Reserve Air Base.

Almost Overnight

Only a few weeks ago Glenview was just a flagstop as air bases are rated but with a $12,000,000 appropriation by Congress it was changed almost overnight into an "inland Pensacola," comparable to Navy's famous training center in Florida. The funds were made available April 15. New ground was broken next day. An ant-hill of workmen swarmed over the mother field and 16 secret auxiliary fields scattered over upper Illinois, putting up dormitories and instruction halls, and laying out runways equivalent to 125 miles of standard 20-foot concrete -high ways.

By midsummer, Glenview U. S. Naval Reserve Air Base will have its own aircraft carrier operating on Lake Michigan in conjunction with the land fields. The carrier, a converted passenger steamer now acquiring a standard flight deck, will provide tre ultimate link in aperational flight training, the final drill before actual service with the fleet.

Training does not wait on construction. The Ninth Naval District lifted censorship a little to permit a glimpse of the lengthening pilot-production-line in the Chicago area, designed to keep pace with the swelling output of U. S. planes.

An authorized tour of the Glenview development showed classroom after classroom of earnest young men, their average age 22, poring over world maps, logarthms, celestial navigation charts, exact scale models in balsa wood of all the known types of Japanese, German and Italian fighter craft.

The models were used in a class in "recognition" and an instructor explained dryly: "It is important to be a good gunner. It is also important to bring down the right ship—and these boys are going to town on this."

It showed long rows of busy shops filled with intent young men taking plane motors apart down to the last ratchet and putting them together again, delving into the intricacies of communications, refolding with skilled hands the soft silk of a used parachute for another jump.

It showed waiting lines of eager youngsters, muscle-hardened on gridiron or farm cultivator, anxiously watching for their names to come u pon the day's flight operation board.

Hidden Fields

At the center of this ordered turbulence, Lieut. Commander G. A. T. Washburn, No. 1 man at Glenview, spoke mater-of-factly about the program. He just had acquired a couple of adjacent 18-hold golf courses for expansion of his mother field to a thousand acres, and he talked about the auxiliary fields tucked away around the countryside.

"For practice landings," he explained, "and navigation training. These auxiliary fields will not be identifiel with signs. They will be marked only on our maps. The student fliers will have to locate them. We want our fliers well--versed in operations in unfamiliar territory."

Roosevelt Writer of 'Yank' Lead

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—The first issue of Yank, the Army newspaper which is not interested in officers but is put out by enlisted men for enlisted men, will appear tomorrow with Franklin D. Roosevelt as an unofficial contributing editor.

The lead story, entitled "Why We Fight," was written by the President especially for Yank. It will not be released until tomorrow.

The rest of the contents are in a different vein. Yanks' first cover shows a private, ear-to-ear grin on his face, bunch of bills in his right fist, rejoicing over the fact that a private's base pay may soon be raised to $50 a month.

One full page of the 24-page tabloid-size weekly is devoted to a picture of Jane Randolph, a screen actress, who is not hard to look at.

"Yank" is published in New York with Private William H. Richardson, a San Francisco newspaperman and native of Raleigh, N. C. as managing editor. Soldiers will pay five cents a copy or 75 cents for six months. The Army will deliver it through its own postal system.

Army's Big 'Show' to Open in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, June 12 (AP)—The Army's huge $2,000,000 war show, expected to out-do the "big top" in thrills and noise, opens tonight before an audience eclipsed in brilliance only by the military spectacle itself.

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of Navy Knox, Army Chief of Staff George C. Marshall, British and American war heroes, representatives of United Nations and a host of others are expected for the national premiere.

The show, which will tour the nation's largest cities, is designed to give Americans a good view of a typical military striking force. It presents a provisional task force of 1,200 soldiers and the most modern war weapons in action.

Infantry, machine gunners, light and heavy artillery, anti-aircraft guns, tanks, armored cars, jeps and airplanes will participate in a sham battle, one of the show's features.

A "static" exhibit, complementing the main show, displays trench mortars, demolition bombs, a complete field hospital, field kitchens, and numerous implements of war.

Visiting war heroes will inspect the Glenn L. Martin aircraft factory, and be guests of honor at a parade and war show dinner prior to the demonstration in Baltimore's Municipal Stadium.

German Warplane To Help Sell Bonds

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—Anti-aircraft batteries will hold their fire next Tuesday when a German Messerschmitt — the first enemy warplane ever to fly over continental United States—arrives in New York.

The plane, a Nazi craft down in England, will be part of an air cavalcade that will tour the East and Middle West in a joint Army Air Corps-Treasury Department effort to boost the sale of war bonds and stamps.

Other units of the flying show will be a British spitfire, a British two-engined Beaufighter and one each of the latest models of the American Bell Airacobra and Curtis P40E pursuit ships.

Next Thursday the cavalcade will leave New York for Hartford, Conn. Later stops will be made at Providence, R. I., Albany, N. Y., Washington, D. C., Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Superior, Milwaukee and Chicago.

Manager Joe Cronin Plays Prominent Role in Latest Winning Streak of Sox

Local Group Will Report To Annapolis

Lieut.-Com. Tom Hamilton's physical fitness program personnel will be increased next Monday with the addition of a group of local coaches and athletes who have been commissioned in the Naval Reserve and who will later be assigned to help toughen future Navy fliers.

The group includes Herb Gallagher of Northeastern, Warren McGuirk of Malden High School, Les Griffin of Bridgton Academy, Bernie Boyle of Andover Academy, Tommy Bilodeau, former Harvard football, basketball, and baseball star, and Gene Goodreault, former All-America end at Boston College.

The gathering at Annapolis Monday will see a reunion being staged between Gallagher and Al McCoy, the latter a former coach at Northeastern before he went to Harvard to help Dick Harlow. McCoy coached the Husky baseball team when Gallagher was its star pitcher, and when Gallagher's nine this spring set a new record of 12 victories in 15 starts it broke the record previously established by the McCoy-Gallagher combination in 1934.

Young Gallagher has probably been one of the busiest coaches in the country the past few years. He helped with the Northeastern football teams, got up at 5 a. m. to coach the varsity and freshman hockey teams, and handled the varsity baseball nine, several players of which are being considered by the major leagues. In addition he was an active hockey referee in the winter, and in the summer played semi-pro ball in New Hampshire.

A former star athlete at Newton High, Herb is considered among the more successful of the local coaches, his baseball teams having won two New England College Conference championships, and his hockey sextets always being regarded with respect as being among the top college teams of New England.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Claude Passeau, Cubs—Pitched five-hit ball to beat Phils for 9th triumph of season.

Les Fleming, Indians — Made three hits, one of them in four-run ninth-inning rally that stopped Senators.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Heard at the Ball Parks

Caught between the bases . . . Says Paul Campbell, Red Sox utility man: "I saw the first pro ball game Taft Wright ever played. It was at Charlotte and he got five for five—four singles and a home run over the left field fence." . . . Bob Quinn has discovered through the mail that more than 90 per cent of the fans favor five o'clock as a starting time for Braves' games. . . . Despite his current slump, ball players say Nanny Fernandez will hit .300 in the National League.

Terry Moore calls the Polo Grounds the best park on the N. L. circuit for a center fielder. No walls to run into . . . By the way, wonder how many home runs Ted Williams would hit there in 77 games? . . . The boys are glad that Mickey Harris is going to fly up from the Canal Zone for that July 7 All-Star game at Cleveland. The former Red Sox southpaw will probably be in better shape for the contest than most of the other service players, simply because you can't pitch under that Panama sun without keeping in condition. One of his wins down there was a perfect game. . . . The poor background at Wrigley Field, where white shirted fans are allowed to sit in the bleachers in line with home plate, is no doubt bothering Jimmie Foxx.

Don't be fooled by the recent losing streak of the Braves in the West. They are better than sixth or seventh . . . A salesman who visits Fenway Park every day the Red Sox are home, selling sport shirts and other things to the ball players, ranks the following on his all-time "good fellow" list: Jimmie Foxx, Gerry Walker, Jim Tabor and Johnny Pesky . . . A baseball writer asked Bump Hadley, now doing radio work in the Hub, how a pitcher felt when somebody hit a home run off him with the bases loaded. "You look around for a hole to crawl in," answered the former Yankee ace. Bump, incidentally, still pitches a game a week for a semi-pro outfit in Lynn, Mass.

Add Tex Hughson's name to the list of hurlers who throw an occasional knuckler. In at least one respect Tex is unique. When he throws up the butterfly, he laughs at the hitter. "Sure," said one of the St. Louis Browns. "But he won't laugh if someone hits it down town." . . . It must make Chicago fans feel like weeping when they watch Kirby Higbe, Curt Davis, Larry French, Hugh Casey, Dolph Camilli, Billy Herman, Babe Dahlgren and Augie Galan come to town with the Dodgers and beat Jimmy Wilson's charges. All are former Cubs . . . Eddie Pellagrini, playing shortstop for Mickey Cochrane's Great Lakes club against Milwaukee the other day, got five for five at the plate.

About time they began beating the drum for Luke Sewell. In making the Browns a first division threat, Luke has pulled one of the best managerial stunts of the season . . . Speaking of the Browns, don't be surprised if Mike Chartak turns into quite a hitter for them . . . The Yankees have won 23 games and lost only two to the White Sox, Athletics and Washington . . . It's an odd sight these days to watch fans sit calmly as foul balls drop near them in the grandstand. Now that the pellets are turned in for the service men, customers no longer break straw hats and risk injury scrambling for them.

It has been suggested to Commissioner Landis that baseball take something "off the top" of the next World Series melon for Army-Navy relief. As the commissioner's office took $151,165 out of the 1941 October classic between the Yankees and Dodgers, it would seem that a slice could be taken without working a hardship on the participating players . . . If there is a spring training campaign next year, the Cincy Reds will have to hunt around for new grounds. Plant Field, Tampa, has been taken over by the Army Air Corps . . . Burleigh Grimes is behaving himself in the International League at Toronto. For the first time in years he is getting along with umpires.

Rotan Is Ahead In Second Half Of Senior Golf

RYE, N. Y., June 12 (AP) — George V. Rotan of Houston, Texas led the second half of the field in the U. S. Golf Association's Senior championships to the halfway mark yesterday with a one-over-par 73.

Francis A. Ryan of Detroit, former North American champion who lost the title in a play-off with Raleigh W. Lee of Columbus, Ohio, in 1938, finished second to Rotan with 74. John F. McCarron of Washington, D. C., and Charles P. Burgess of Baltusrol had 75's.

In the final round, Rotan must shoot a 70 to tie Ellis Knowles of the host Apawamis Country Club for the championships.

Knowles, completing his 36 holes with the first half of the field Wednesday, established a tournament record with 71-72—143.

Another Triumph for the Navy

Associated Press

Red Sox Shortstop Signs Up

John Michael Paveskovich of Portland, Ore. (left), otherwise known as Johnny Pesky, star rookie shortstop of the Boston Red Sox, takes the oath from Lieut. Commander Edward S. Brewer as second-class seaman in the United States Naval Reserve for training as a navy aviator at Boston headquarters. He follows in the footsteps of Ted Williams, Red Sox outfielder. He will continue playing baseball until called.

Gardnar Mulloy Joins Up As Lieutenant in Navy

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Amateur tennis, which has already lost three of its top-ranking stars to the professional ranks, loses another of the select first 10 Monday when Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., reports to Annapolis as a lieutenant, junior grade, in the United States Naval Reserve.

Without fuss or fanfare, Gardnar yesterday took his examination at the Navy Headquarters here in Boston, passed with flying colors, and prepared to leave for the Academy after he finishes the Middlesex Bowl tournament at the Newton Squash and Tennis Club.

The popular Mulloy thus becomes the first of the nationally known net stars to volunteer and be accepted for the Navy. In the present rankings he stands No. 4—behind Frankie Parker, Don McNeill, and Ted Schroeder—having moved up from No. 7 when Bobby Riggs, Frank Kovacs, and Wayne Sabin joined the money troupe.

May Get Furlough

Although he will be in the service, Mulloy has hopes of being able to play in both the revived Longwood Bowl tournament and the national singles and doubles which take place late in August. If he is still around this part of the country threre is a possibility that he may be granted a furlough.

If he should be able to play, he will bend every effort to take the titles which have eluded him so far. And the chances are that he will be one of the most heavily favored players, for he has made serious changes in his game which have produced such excellent results that he is undefeated in singles competition this year. He has already beaten Sabin (before he turned pro), the hard-hitting Jack Kramer, the promising Francisco Segura, and young Billy Talbert.

Credits Beasley

Gar, as he is familiarly called, credits Mercer Beasley—developer of Ellsworth Vines, Wilmer Allison, Frankie Parker, and Bitsy Grant—with the improvement in his game, most of which has centered in his backhand. "My backhand is now an offensive weapon," he says, "whereas before it was strictly a defensive stroke. The change in it has come through a change in footwork, rather than in stroke, and I now have pace with it."

A graduate of the University of Miami in 1938, after working his way through six years of college to get his law degree, and coach of the Miami tennis for seven years, Mulloy believes that tennis will be not too greatly hit by the war. "A lot of the familiar faces are missing, and probably more will go," he declares, "but I always remember what Don Budge once said. He said that amateur tennis had been counted out of the picture before, but had always come back, and I believe it will do the same now.

Promising Youngsters

"After all, a lot of promising youngsters are coming on, principally from the South and West, boys like Earl Cochel, Billy Talbert, Segura, Kramer, Ted Olewine, Tommy Brown, George Richards, Budge Patty, and Bob and Tom Falkenburg. You may find some of their names dominating the tournament finals this summer."

Gardnar has been on the threshold of a national title four times. Twice he went to the final of the national clay court championship, and twice—the last two years in a row—he has been in the final of the national doubles at Longwood. As coach of the Miami net team, his outfits have been conference champions every year, national champions twice, and national runners-up twice.

Secretary Sees Huge Entry List In College Golf

EVANSTON, Ill. (AP)—The trains still are running, the automobile tires still are holding out, so the golfers are coming from all over the country for the National Collegiate meet, June 22-27, at Chain O'Lakes course at South Bend, Ind.

That was the picture gleaned from the entry list by Ted Payseur, Northwestern University's golf coach and secretary of the N. C. A. A. golf committee, who saw in a bulging file justification of the collegians' insistence on going ahead with their 1942 tournament despite wartime conditions.

Stanford, defending team champion, will head western schools along with the University of Washington and Southern California. Louisiana State, whose Earl Stewart is defending individual titleholder, will send a team from the South as will Texas and Duke. The Duke squad is captained by Grover Poole, Southern Intercollegiate champion.

Eight Big Ten schools, including Michigan, conference team champion, and Illinois, whose Jim McCarthy is the conference individual titlist, have signed up. Others are Minnesota, Ohio State, Purdue, Northwestern, Indiana, and Chicago. Other midwestern schools that said they were sending teams are undefeated Notre Dame, Oberlin, Western Michigan, De Paul (Chicago), and Michigan State.

The East's representative will include Yale, Princeton, Syracuse, Swarthmore, Amherst, Hamilton College, Holy Cross, Georgetown, Cornell, and Pittsburgh.

Army Relief Due For $50,000 Sum From Track Meet

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—The Army Relief Fund apparently already is assured of $50,000 from the national A. A. U. track and field championships at Triborough Stadium, June 19, and 20.

With the meet 10 days away, Brig. General John Rose Delafield, chairman of the committee promoting the event, announced that the advance ticket sale had reached $25,000 and an additional $40,000 was assured from program advertising. Expenses figure to be about $15,000.

The championships, ordinarily, take in only about $15,000, according to Avery Brundage, A. A. U. executive from Chicago. The Army fund will receive all of the net proceeds plus the income from program sales and special tickets being sold for the admission of service men, who will not be required to pay.

Public Relations Office Assisting

CAMP WHEELER, Ga. (AP)—If the Washington Senators finish in first division, credit an assist to the Public Relations Office here.

When a baseball writer reported that Manager Bucky Harris considered hanging a picture of soldier Cecil Travis in the Washington dugout, just to remember what a good infielder looked like, the P. R. O. got six action photos of Travis, dispatched them to Harris with this assurance: "If our office may be of any further service in Washington's campaign for the American League Pennant, please don't hesitate to call on us."

Challenge Title

CHICAGO, June 12 (AP)—The Western Golf Association announced today more than 100 young players would challenge the two-year reign of Ben Downing, Jr., of Monroe, La., in the Western Junior Golf Tournament at Elmhurst beginning Monday.

Finals of the tournament will be playing in conjunction with the Hale America National Open meet at Ridgemoor June 18-21.

Traps Abound at Ridgemoor

CHICAGO, June 12 (AP)—Ridgemoor Country Club, scene of the Hale America national open next week, presents one of the sternest tests of golfing concentration and accuracy in the country.

Besides its three water holes, its thick woods which compress the fairways, and its defense rough, the layout is dotted with 85 yawning sand traps.

There's really more sand than grass over the par 36-36—72 course. The bunkers are so strategically spotted in the fairways and around the greens that a long driver off the tee should find as much trouble as a shorter one, unless he can place his shots like a rifle marksman.

Control Needed

The Hale America winner potentially summers down to a fellow who must posses excellent control, deadly accuracy in his long and short iron game, and deep concentration—or be able to smash a niblick shot 250 yards from the sand.

A niblick is about the only safe club to use out of Ridgemoor's notorious traps. Those scattered along the fairways are well lipped and too deep to chance a longer ball with another club. And new sand hauled in especially for the tournament virtually assured that the ball will be embedded.

Just Hit 'Em Right

More golfers probably will wade through sand to get their shots than in any other tournament of the season. The fellow with the best working knowledge of a sand hog should become the champ.

But don't let the toughness of Ridgemoor concern you. Howard Davis, the club's pro for 22 years, says "there are no traps, no rough, and no trees if you're hitting right."

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Doerr, Boston, .383; Gordon, New York, .382.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 52; D. Di Maggio, Boston, 43.
Runs Batted In—Williams, Boston, 61; Doerr, Boston, 47.
Hits—Spence, Washington, 77; Gordon, New York, 71.
Doubles—Higgins, Detroit, 18; McQuinn, St. Louis, 17.
Triples—Spence, Washington, and Heath, Cleveland, 7.
Home Runs—Williams, Boston, 15; York, Detroit, 13.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 11; Kuhel, Chicago, 10.
Pitching—Haynes, Chicago, 5-0; Borowy, New York, 4-0.

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .365; Lamanno, Cincinnati, .333.
Runs—Ott, New York, and Reiser, Brooklyn, 38.
Runs Batted In—Mize, New York, 43; Marshall, New York, and Medwick, Brooklyn, 39.
Hits—Holmes, Boston, 62; Mize, New York, and Reiser, Brooklyn, 61.
Doubles—Hack, Chicago, 18; Joost, Cincinnati, 17.
Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, 5; Brown and Musial, St. Louis, Litwhiler, Philadelphia, and Van Robays, Pittsburgh, 4.
Home Runs—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 9; Marshall, New York, and Camilli, Brooklyn, 8.
Stolen Bases—Murtaugh, Philadelphia, and Miller, Boston, 8.
Pitching—French, Brooklyn, 4-0; Davis, Brooklyn, 8-1.

Minor Results

Results June 11
By the Associated Press

International League

Syracuse 4, Buffalo 3.
Baltimore 6, Rochester 3.
(Only games played)

American Association

Indianapolis 4, Kansas City 3 (11 ins)
Minneapolis 6, Columbus 5 (8 ins, 2nd game postponed).
St. Paul 6, Toledo 2 (game called end of 6th).
Louisville at Milwaukee 2 games postponed.

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 2, San Diego 1.
Hollywood 8, Portland 2.
Sacramento 6, Los Angeles 4.
San Francisco 3, Seattle 2.

Texas League

Fort Worth 16, Dallas 5.
Tulsa 11, Oklahoma City 3.
San Antonio 2, Houston 0.
Beaumont 10, Shreveport 4.

Southern Association

Nashville 18-8, Knoxville 7-5.
New Orleans 7, Birmingham 4 (10 ins).
Memphis 15, Little Rock 5.
Chattanooga at Atlanta 2 games postponed.

Eastern League

Williamsport 5, Binghampton 0.
Wilkes-Barre 3, Springfield 0.
Albany 9, Elmira 2.
Hartford 4, Scranton 6.

Relief Game Fund

ST. LOUIS, June 12 (AP)—Net receipts of the Army-Navy Relief baseball game played last week by the St. Louis Cardinals and the Boston Braves were $13,838.73.

An audit reported 12,929 tickets were sold, 11,447 actually attended the twilight game and the total receipts, before deduction of more than $3,500 for expenses, were $17,364.18.

Maddy Bell Signs For Naval Reserve

DALLAS, June 12 (AP)—Madison Bell, head football coach at Southern Methodist University, was sworn in yesterday as a Lieutenant Commander in the Naval Reserve. Bell is President of the National Football Coaches Association.

Dr Humphrey Lee, S. M. U. President, said Bell had been granted a leave of absence for the duration, and selection of a coach would rest with the athletic council.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Boston Braves traded outfielder Lloyd Waner to Cincinnati Reds for pitcher John Hutchings.

Three Years Ago

Byron Nelson, in second play-off for national open golf championship at Philadlephia, shot a 70 to defeat Craig Wood, who shot 73.

Five Years Ago

Ralph Guldahl came from behind to post a world record aggregate of 281 in winning 41st national open golf championship at Birmingham, Mich.

The Skipper Twice Helps Club With Pinch Singles

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

How about a hand for the Skipper? The Red Sox have won five games in a row, including a sweep of their series with the dangerous Browns, and Manager Joe Cronin twice emerged from the background to spark important tallies. He helped beat the White Sox on Sunday and he repeated against the Browns yesterday. Yes, 'Frisco Joe, like all great hitters, will be a threat so long as he can walk up to the plate with a bat in his hands.

Winning the Brownie final, 8-7, left the Red Sox second in the American League, half a game up on the Indians and 9½ behind the Yankees. Thanks to their latest win streak, the locals have gained a full game on the leaders.

One of Best

In the early spring, Cronin did not exactly shine in his new pinch hitting role. The first two times up he fanned and the boys said: "Joe is finding out that it makes a difference when you don't play every day." But as the race turned into May the Skipper spent more swings at the batting cage, whipped himself into better shape and today is one of the top emergency batsmen in the American League—perhaps the leader.

By actual count, the big Californian who wears No. 4 on his uniform has produced three hits in nine pinch tries, for a good .333 average. Every inning in which he has come through, the Red Sox have scored. It was Joe's single to right that kept the fourth-inning rally going yesterday and put the home club back in the ball game. For the year, including his several appearances at first base, third and shortstop, Cronin has complied a fine .424 figure.

Tabor Hero

However, the Skipper did not have a corner on all of the cheers in the St. Louis curtain dropper. For the second time in three days Jim Tabor broke up the game in the ninth inning. He came through with a homer Sunday to beat the White Sox and his single scored Lou Finney with the deciding run yesterday. The Red Sox during this home stay have proved more than ever that they are dynamite from the top of the batting order to the bottom.

Check the averages. Dom Di Maggio, leading off, stands at .301, with seven homers and 43 runs scored. Johnny Pesky is at .320 Lou Finney is down under .200, but has won three games in less than two weeks. Ted Williams is now at .326, with 15 four-baggers and 61 runs batted in. Bobby Doerr still leads the A. L. with his .383 mark. (Joe Gordon has .382.) Tony Lupien is climbing daily. Tabor is up to .280. Bill Conroy has found the range of the Fenway barrier. And there is Cronin with his .424.

Detroit Next

The Red Sox tomorrow continue their western series against the Detroit Tigers. Charley Wagner will pitch and the game starts at the usual Saturday hour of 2 o'clock. The two teams play a doubleheader on Sunday, following which Joe Cronin goes West. As the Tigers today are in fourth place, just one contest away from the Red Sox, this week-end set belongs in the crucial class. However, if the locals were able to halt the fast-moving Brownies, they should take the Bengals.

The Braves, although idle, dropped to seventh place in the National League yesterday. In fact, they watched it happen. Sitting in the grandstand at Wrigley Field, they saw the Cubs beat the Phils and climb to sixth. Casey Stengel plays singles at Chicago today and tomorrow, and closes his tour by keeping a double date there on Sunday.

Briefs . . . The Red Sox have taken five out of seven from the Browns and cooled them considerably in this last Fenway series . . . Mace Brown came through with another good relief pitching job . . . It was his third victory, as against one defeat . . . Bill Butland has allowed just two hits in his most recent five relief frames . . . Local baseball writers meet with Ford Frick, N. L. prexy, to discuss plans for the June 25 Braves-Cardinal relief fund game here . . . A Di Maggio-to-Conroy play stopped a Brownie rally yesterday . . . It was a great throw by Dom and a great block of the plate by the catcher . . . The umpiring is getting no better . . . Cleveland has won 13 of its 14 starts with Washington and Philadelphia.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	38	13	.745	
Boston	29	23	.558	9½
Cleveland	30	25	.545	10
Detroit	31	27	.534	10½
St. Louis	28	29	.491	13
Chicago	20	32	.385	18½
Washington	21	34	.382	19
Philadelphia	22	36	.379	19½

Results June 11

Boston 8, St. Louis 7.
Cleveland 8, Washington 6.
Chicago-Philadelphia, postponed.
Detroit-New York, postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	37	14	.725	..
St. Louis	29	20	.592	7
Cincinnati	28	26	.519	10½
New York	28	26	.519	10½
Pittsburgh	25	28	.472	13
Chicago	25	30	.455	14
Boston	26	32	.448	14½
Philadelphia	16	38	.296	22½

Results June 11

Chicago 7, Philadelphia 1.
Brooklyn-St. Louis, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Little Stars at Inverness

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 12 (AP)—Lawson Little's putter was the best club in the business yesterday as the "Grand Slam" amateur king of 1934-35 scored seven birdies in the opening round of the eighth annual Inverness invitational best-ball matches.

The 1940 national open champion, with the aid of two birdies by partner Lloyd Mangrum, came home with a best-ball count of 62, nine under par, to take a one-up victory over "Lord Byron" Nelson, host pro, and long-hitting Jimmy Thomson.

Second Best Score

The Nelson-Thomson 63 was the second best score of the day among the eight pairs of professionals.

Results of the day's opening round in the race for $7,650 in cash and war bonds, with the best-ball scores:

Ben Hogan and Jim Demaret (65), four up on E. J. (Dutch) Harrison and Denny Shute (69).

Henry Picard and Sam Byrd (67), two up on Herman Keiser and Chandler Harper (69).

Little and Mangrum (62), one up on Nelson and Thomson (63).

Horton Smith and Chick Harbert (67), even with Jimmy Hines and Herman Barron (67).

Thus Hogan and Demaret, the transplanted Texans who copped the first prize a year ago, were off in front in the race for this season's top award of $2,150.

Little Had 64

Little, who shot a 64 all his own, started the string with a 30-foot birdie putt on the first hole. He chipped in from 40 feet for his bird on the short third. On the seventh, eighth, and ninth he scored birdies on putts of four, 25, and 15 feet, hit a 30-footer for another on 11, and finished by canning a five-footer for a birdie on the 18th.

Nelson meanwhile came through with five birdies.

The hot-shots have double rounds scheduled the next three days, the program calling for each pair to meet each other. For the number of holes a team finishes up on its opponent it gets a "plus," while the loser gets a corresponding "minus." All matches go the full 18 holes, and all scores are carried over to the finish, the purse division being up to the final standings.

Oddities

Seventeen of the Dodgers are married and have children.

Sam Lo Presti, star goalie of the Chicago Black Hawks, is an apprentice seaman.

The Federal League has been gone a quarter of a century but two of its parks are occupied, by the Cubs and Baltimore Orioles.

No Questions Asked

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — Pitchers of the Knoxville Smokies know that when Manager Bert Neihoff charges out of the dugout toward the mound he won't ask how the hurler feels. He yanks him out. But Orlin Collier now beats the boss to the punch. When he sees Neihoff start out, he chucks his glove and heads for the showers.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cronin	33	4	14	2	12	.424
Doerr	180	23	69	10	46	.383
Williams	181	52	59	15	61	.326
Newsome	40	4	13	0	5	.325
Pesky	194	38	62	0	15	.320
Di Maggio	206	43	62	7	19	.301
Tabor	200	25	56	1	27	.280
Fox	139	23	37	0	27	.266
Peacock	91	6	22	0	6	.242
Conroy	90	10	20	3	10	.222
Lupien	81	9	17	0	6	.210
Finney	79	14	15	0	6	.190
Campbell	6	3	1	0	0	.167

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Lombardi	129	16	42	6	19	.326
Tobin	50	7	16	5	8	.320
Klutts	77	9	24	0	12	.312
Holmes	222	15	62	2	11	.279
Fernandez	208	27	56	3	25	.269
Waner	147	21	39	0	15	.265
Miller	227	23	59	4	17	.260
Roberge	8	1	2	0	0	.250
Gremp	81	7	20	2	8	.247
Demaree	116	13	28	1	15	.241
Sisti	164	23	39	4	22	.238
West	163	17	38	6	19	.233
Ross	71	7	17	2	10	.230
Cuccinello	60	1	12	0	6	.200
Cooney	88	12	17	0	2	.193
Masi	27	8	4	0	3	.148

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	4	1	0	1.000
Brown	14	3	1	.750
Hughson	12	4	2	.667
Newsome	10	5	3	.625
Dobson	9	4	3	.571
Wagner	10	5	5	.500
Judd	11	4	4	.500
Terry	8	3	4	.429
Butland	8	0	0	.000
Ryba	5	0	1	.000

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	10	1	0	1.000
Tost	12	6	3	.667
Errickson	11	2	1	.667
Sain	17	3	2	.600
Javery	16	4	5	.444
Earley	10	3	4	.429
Tobin	15	5	9	.357
Salvo	8	1	2	.333
Wallace	9	1	2	.333
Donovan	8	0	2	.000
*Lamana	1	0	1	.000
*Hickey	1	0	1	.000

*Released

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Fenway Park . . . . . Ken. 6331

Today's Woman

Defense Homes Need Unit Furniture

By Bernice Stevens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

There will be a lot of gay paint splashed on kitchen chairs, a lot of cotton drapes hung, and a lot of denim slip covers tucked into place as wives of welders, steamfitters, toolmakers, draftsmen, and other defense workers put the finishing touches on the diminutive but cozy houses that are to be theirs for the duration.

All over the country, wherever the Government or private industry has built housing villages for defense workers (and there are to be some 600,000 individual units in all), families are moving in and setting up housekeeping in one of the new boxlike houses near the wage-earner's job in shipyard, munitions plant, or aircraft factory. Some are couples in one-room kitchenettes or one-bedroom houses, but most of them are families with children who tuck themselves into two-bedroom or occasionally three-bedroom houses.

Buy Good Basic Pieces

Built to conserve space, with small rooms and few closets, these homes call for carefully chosen furniture to avoid overcrowding and to provide sufficient storage space. Even though most of these defense homes are looked on as temporary abodes, it is well to consider them as "growing homes" and to buy good basic furnishings which can be added to when the family moves to larger and more permanent quarters later.

Furniture must be double-duty, space-saving, and utilitarian, and should be scaled down in proportion to surroundings. Fortunately, with an eye to small-scale houses and one and two-room apartments, there is an abundance of inexpensive furniture on the market which is practical, attractive, in excellent taste, and which meets the budget of working people.

Cooking stoves (and usually refrigerators) and heating plants come with these houses, so furnishing begins from there. Kitchens have room for a small table and chairs. A compact kitchen cabinet with a table that shoves out of the way beneath the storage space is desirable.

Since none of the living rooms measures over 160 square feet, there is no room for bulky, overstuffed davenports or chairs. These rooms call for streamlined and slenderized pieces. Since they must frequently serve as a bedroom for one of the children, or for guests, Lawson sofas, love seats, and couches which can be converted into beds are practical and at the same time decorative.

None of the houses has a full-sized dining room, a portion of the living room, an alcove, or small breakfast nook serving this purpose. This means that a drop-leaf table or one of the new, small-scaled dinette sets with a table that can be expanded, is in order.

Many of the drop-leaf dinette sets help considerably in working out decorative treatments. The table may be placed against one wall with a chair on either side, the third chair being used beside an occasional table or bookshelves in another part of the room, and the fourth in the bedroom. Or if the set is used in a separate nook or alcove, extra chairs can "fill out" in other rooms. When the family does spread out into a real dining room, upholstered host chairs, a china cabinet, and a serving table will complete the furnishings.

Bedrooms present a special problem, since even the largest of them permit using little more than twin beds, vanity, and chest of drawers. Many families find it convenient to use low-headboard beds or merely place box springs on frames, so that the room may be converted into a studio or sitting room during the day. It is wise to have the beds high enough from the floor to allow storage space beneath for suitcases and boxes, for defense houses have no attics, basements, hall closets, or storerooms. Double-decker bunks that can also be used as twin beds are a wise choice for the children's room.

Boon to Small Houses

A boon to all small-scale houses and apartments are the sectional wooden units of shelves, cabinets, drawers, and chests, of different heights, widths, and shapes, which can be lined against the wall or fitted into any corner or space available. In fact, furniture of this type is a must for everyone moving into the small-scale defense houses where every inch of space must be used to its best advantage.

These units are interchangeable so that they may be used for practically any purpose and in any room in the house. Chests of drawers are equally effective in a dining room as part of the buffet, in the bedroom as a dresser, or in an entry hall for storage. Narrow tiers of drawers or shelves can be used on either side of a bed for night stands, on either end of a couch for end tables, or on either side of a panel cabinet for a buffet. A chest of drawers placed in the living room with a mirror hung over it and two lamps placed on it makes a nice decorative group and also helps with lighting.

Use Them to Advantage

A group of units may be lined against the wall like one single long chest, but with a variety of compartments. One of the units for instance, may open to reveal a desk with space for a typewriter and with a large filing drawer beneath. Another unit may have velvet-lined drawers to hold flat silver, deep drawers for glasses, and another for linens.

In this same collection of furniture there is a unit closet that may be fitted neatly into the corner of a room that has no built-in closet. There are a number of chests the tops of which open into desks. Base pieces such as bookcases, chests and panel cupboards, may be added to with top pieces of shelves and cupboards, which transform them into secretary desks and china closets.

Estimated Costs

It has been estimated by furniture experts that a four-room house, which means two bedrooms, living room, kitchen, and dinette accommodations, can be furnished for as little as $337 with an additional $122 for accessories and other essentials.

Working with such a close budget means inexpensive curtains and drapes. A lot of drapery material must also serve as closet doors. It is well to keep these expenditures at a minimum, since they may be needed for only two or three years, and it is accessories such as these that will likely not fit into larger quarters and new color schemes. Defense homemakers are finding it possible, however, to make their little houses gay and cheerful with extensive use of chintz, bright cotton prints, and corduroy for couch covers, denim for slip covers, and muslin, terry cloth, or other inexpensive cottons for bedspreads.

American Furniture Mart Photo by Grignon

Furnishings for small-scale homes and apartments. Upper left: Sectional book and whatnot shelves combine effectively with a two-tiered china cabinet that has storage space beneath for linens and other china. The drop-leaf dinette table, which also serves as a living-room table, is of inexpensive limed oak. Upper right: Box springs placed on frames and low headboards give this bedroom a studio appearance. Chests of drawers and shelf units are interchangeable and adaptable to other purposes and other rooms. Lower: Inexpensive birch pieces are used in this living-room dining-room arrangement. The sofa is in three sections which can be made into individual chairs.

Goes Into Mending Business

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"SEWING. Bring your mending to the Mending Basket, 460 G Street."

With this simple advertisement printed in the local newspaper, Mrs. Amy Barnes of San Bernardino, California, several months ago embarked on a mending career that has kept her busy and has also brought her into contact with many interesting people.

Mrs. Barnes is an elderly woman who decided that she needed to increase her small income during these days of rising costs. But she was unable to seek employment outside her home. A friend who knew what beautiful mending she did, having been schooled in the old days when all girls were taught needlework as an art, suggested that she do it for others.

Fortunately, Mrs. Barnes' home is near the downtown district. Her customers can leave and call for the work conveniently.

Asked what kind of mending she does, Mrs. Barnes said, "All kinds!" Then she smilingly added, "But from the number of men's and children's sox I darn every day, I'd say that women today dislike that task more than any other.

"Most of my work is brought in by women who, during these wartimes, are carrying a double load —keeping house and holding an office job. They simply can't find time to do all the mending."

Since this city is a great defense center, needing thousands of women workers, all able-bodied women are either holding paying jobs or preparing themselves for such jobs by attending day or night classes. Thus, the Mending Basket meets not only Mrs. Barnes' need but a community need also.

Stretch Sugar Into Sirup

By the Associated Press

Gainesville, Fla.

Would you like to make that rationed sugar go further?

Well, here's how, and the information comes from workers at the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station:

Mix one pound of sugar and seven ounces of water. Add ¼ teaspoon of tartaric acid (which you can get at any drug store). Cover this sugar, water, and tartaric acid mixture and boil gently for 30 minutes. Then allow to cool. And you have invert sugar sirup, each cup of which is equal in sweetening to a cup of sugar.

This sirup is good for sweetening fruits and cereals, on waffles and hot cakes, in baking, and in making ice cream, Experiment Station officials said. For use in baking and ice cream, however, it must be taken into consideration that the sirup is about one-third water and allowances must be made for this in adding other liquid ingredients.

After months of research and testing, the Experiment Station workers found that 50 per cent of the required amount of sugar in ice cream could be replaced by invert sugar sirup if one pound of milk solids was added for each pound of sugar replaced by the sirup. And the ice cream would be of just as high quality and just as sweet as that made with sugar.

Many Ways to Make Use of Cherries This Season

By Fredrika Borchard
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some words suggest only pleasant things. Cherries is such a word. Hot sun and cool shadowy leaves, warmth and lassitude and sudden refreshment. Tongue-cooling juiciness. Wholesomeness. We doubt if any husband ever surveyed the dessert with disappointed eyes and said "What! Cherry pie again!"

The cherry adapts itself to almost every kind of cookery, from the simplest to the most complicated. And some of the simplest are very simple indeed. Pickled cherries, for example.

Pickled Cherries

Next time you empty a bottle of pickles, sweet or sour, save the liquid. Pack clean, dry cherries tightly into the pickle jar, tucking in a couple of cloves and a piece of stick cinnamon or ginger. Bring the pickle liquid to a rolling boil, adding a very little sugar if you wish. Pour it over the cherries and allow to stand for several hours. Pour it off, bring to a boil again, adding a little vinegar and water if amount is not sufficient to flood bottle. Pour over cherries once more, seal, and keep in a cool place. The cherries will be ready to eat in a week, although they will keep much longer than that; months in fact. Serve with salad or sandwiches, or in place of olives. Like all pickles, they are better chilled.

Just for a change, fill your next cream puffs with a mixture of chopped cherries and whipped sour cream. Sweeten and flavor with honey (or maple sugar or corn syrup) and season with a dash of powdered ginger and a grating of orange or lime peel.

For a hot-weather luncheon, try

Cherry Ham Rolls

- 6 thin slices cold boiled ham
- 2 sweet potatoes, boiled and mashed
- 1 cup cherries, pitted
- ¼ cup cracker crumbs
- 3 tablespoons melted butter
- 1 tablespoon honey (more to taste)
- 1 cup pineapple, grapefruit or orange juice
- Salt, pepper, ginger and paprika.

Chop cherries coarsely and mix, together with juice, with the crumbs, mashed potatoes, honey, butter, and seasoning. Divide into six portions and spread one portion on each slice of ham. Roll, and fasten each roll with toothpicks. Lay side by side in baking dish, leaving a space between each roll. Pour fruit juice over all, add some seasoning and a little melted butter and bake in a moderate oven until browned. Serve piping hot with a crisp cold salad.

Chicken Cherry Chow

- 2 cups cold chicken, diced
- 2 cups chicken broth (canned will do)
- 1 pound cherries
- ½ cup canned pineapple tidbits
- ½ cup diced celery
- 1 tablespoon molasses
- 1 teaspoon soy sauce
- 1 teaspoon grated onion (more to taste)
- ¼ teaspoon powdered ginger
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1 tablespoon chicken fat
- 3 tablespoons flour (or a little less for a thinner sauce)

Melt butter and chicken fat, add onion and flour, and stir until just faintly colored. Add stock, soy sauce, and molasses and stir until smooth. Add chicken, celery, cherries, pineapple, and ginger, and simmer slowly for ten minutes. Salt and pepper will probably be found unnecessary, but may be added if desired. Fluffy boiled white or brown rice is almost a must with this chicken dish.

Spring Colors

- 1 pound cherries, pitted
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice (more to taste)
- 1 cup cubed celery
- 2 cups roast veal, cubed
- ½ teaspoon curry powder
- 1 tablespoon honey
- ½ cup cream, whipped
- ⅓ cup mayonnaise
- 1 box lemon gelatin
- 1 tablespoon plain gelatin
- 2 cups chicken broth, hotly salted and peppered
- 1 teaspoon chopped mint
- ¼ cup cold water

Soften the gelatin (plain) in cold water. Bring soup to boil, then dissolve prepared lemon gelatin and soften plain gelatin in it. Put in refrigerator until it begins to thicken, then add mayonnaise and beat until well blended. Add all other ingredients, whipped cream last, and pour into loaf or ring form. Allow to mellow in refrigerator for several hours (over night is even better) and serve with

Avocado Dressing

- 1 cup sieved avocado pear
- 2 tablespoons sweet or sour cream
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice
- ¼ teaspoon onion juice
- ½ teaspoon dry mustard
- 1 teaspoon vinegar
- Salt
- Chopped chives or mint or parsley optional

Mix onion juice and vinegar in bowl and allow to stand for half an hour. Add all other ingredients, mix, and chill. At serving time beat vigorously, and serve at once.

Cherry Pudding

An excellent hot dessert to top off a cold meal is a hot cherry pudding, country style. No exact measurements can be given as the baking dish, no matter of what size, must be completely filled. And besides, it doesn't matter if there is more bread than cherries, or more cherries than bread. It is that kind of a recipe. For it, you need:

- Thin slices of bread buttered on both sides (crusts removed)
- Pitted cherries
- Lemon juice (with or without grated rind)
- Honey

Line glass baking dish with slices of buttered bread. Fill dish with pitted cherries. (You can use the big sweet ones or the tiny sour ones. If the latter, omit lemon juice.) Sweeten with honey and add lemon juice as needed. Cover baking dish and set in pan of hot water. Bake in moderate to cool oven for one hour, then remove cover from dish and remove dish from pan of water, and continue baking until bottom and sides of pudding (seen through the glass) are delicately browned. Serve hot, plain, or with custard sauce.

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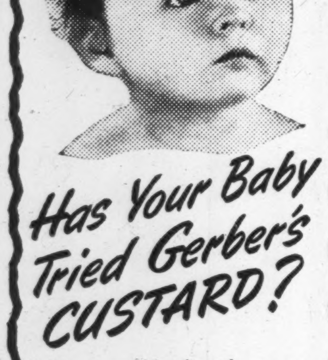

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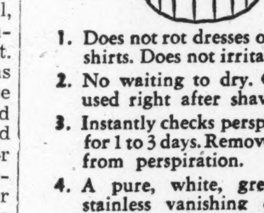

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	250,000
Previous day's sales	281,910
1942 volume to date	47,829,023
1941 volume to date	57,233,903

Stock Market Is Generally Lower Today

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—Stocks got a little support in today's market after leaders had been shaken down fractions to more than 2 points.

At the start the list acted as though it might negotiate a modest come-back. Response was lacking, however, and by mid-day prices were at or near bottom.

Dealings slackened to a mere crawl on the reversal and this encouraged bidding here and there in the final hour from those who thought the drying up of offerings might indicate the correction of the recent sharp rally was about completed. Extreme losses, consequently, were halved in many cases near the close although the trend remained moderately downward.

Nothing inspiring was discovered in the war news and, as usually is the custom on Friday, commitments were lightened in a number of instances for week-end protection.

Transfers ran to around 250,000 shares, smallest turnover for a 5-hour stretch in two weeks.

Steels, rails, oils, coppers, mail orders and rubbers were narrow. Prominent on the offside—several steadied at the last—were American Telephone; Allied Chemical, Westinghouse, du Pont, U. S. Rubber preferred, J. I. Case, and Chrysler.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market swung in a minor range today with fractional gains and losses the general rule near the final hour.

Posting small advances were Norfolk & Western 4s, New Haven 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s, International Telephone 5s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s and American Telephone 3s and 3½s. Wisconsin Central 4s advanced more than 3 points.

Stationary or leaning backwards slightly were Walworth 4s, Goodrich 4½s, Cuba Railroad 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Allegheny Income 5s and Lehigh Valley 4s.

U. S. Governments were only slightly changed either way on the stock exchange and outside markets.

Brazil 6½s and Sao Paulo stamped 7s were among foreign loans improving.

Central Maine Power And Cumberland Firm Merger Is Proposed

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Central Maine Power Company and the Cumberland County Power Company have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a proposal to merge. Central Maine would continue as the surviving company. Both are subsidiaries of the New England Public Service Company.

Central Maine would increase its 150,000 shares of no-par value common stock to 1,500,000 shares of $10 par value, issue $14,500,000 of first and general mortgage bonds, series M, sell $5,000,000 of 10-year serial notes and issue an undetermined amount of $50 five per cent preferred stock.

Central Maine also would redeem Cumberland preferred stock with an exchange offer under which Cumberland preferred holders could elect to receive two shares of Maine Central $50 preferred plus two common shares for each Cumberland six per cent preferred share; or two shares of the $50 preferred plus one common share for each 5½ per cent Cumberland preferred share.

Central Maine also would retire its outstanding seven per cent preferred issue in direct ration to the par value to its $50 preferred stock.

It also was proposed that New England Public Service purchase 261,910 Central Maine common shares and that New England offer for conversion its holdings of Cumberland securities.

Another step is for New England Industries, Inc., to buy from Central Maine 1,000 shares of prior preferred stock and 1,457 shares of preferred stock of Keyes Fibre Company. Both industries and Keyes are units of New England Public Service.

The application also stated Central Maine would pay off bank loans of $2,650,000.

The SEC set June 30 for a hearing.

London Stock Market Is Steady

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—The stock market closed about steady today in quiet trading. Prices were lower as less favorable war news caused traders to level up commitments prior to the week end.

British funds were lower as were foreign bonds.

Industrials were easier. Marked down were home rails, rubbers, and teas. Kaffirs and coppers were about steady and oils ended almost unchanged.

Chain Store Sales Rise Is Shrinking

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of leading chain and mail order stores in May showed the smallest monthly rise since January, 1939, a tabulation by the New York Times disclosed.

Total sales of 32 such companies amounted to $387,655,591, a gain of 3.2 per cent over $375,539,838 in May, 1941. In April, the increase over a year ago was 11.2 per cent.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	2	44¼	44	44¼	+ ¼
48¾	42¼	Acme Stl (4)	1	42½	42½	42½	—1/16
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
20½	18¾	Adams-Mi (1)	1	19	19	19	Jun 9
12½	10	Addressog ¾e	1	12½	12½	12½	
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	6	31¾	31¼	31⅜	— ¼
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
⅜	1/16	Alleghany Cp	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun11
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	1	4	4	4	Jun11
6	3½	All'gpf$30ww	3	4	4	4	Jun11
17	9½	Alleg pr pf	1	10	10	10	Jun10
22¾	16	Alleg L S .85e	5	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1)	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun11
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	3	135½	133½	134	—1½
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	3	10	10	10	
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi 1/20e	10	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	Allied St .30e	5	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+1/16
81	64½	Allied St pf 5	1	70	70	70	Jun11
30⅛	22	Allis-CM ¼e	*2	24¼	24	24	— ¼
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ½e	3	17	17	17	— ¼
1½	¾	Amal Leather	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun11
18⅞	15⅝	Amal Lpf1½g	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	50	50	50	Jun11
23⅜	19	Am A Ch 1.20	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
7¼	5⅞	Am Bk N .30e	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jun 8
33	23	Am Br Sh ¼e	5	25¾	25⅝	25¾	— ¾
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
69⅞	56⅝	Am Can (4)	4	68⅛	68	68⅛	— ¼
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	162	162	162	Jun 5
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	5	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	1	57	57	57	Jun10
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun11
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	108	108	108	Jun 5
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	4	86	86	86	Jun10
5⅞	3⅞	Am Colortype	4	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	Jun 9
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	12	9	9	9	
22¾	15¼	AmCSug 1½e	1	16½	16½	16⅜	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Am Ecaus Tif	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun 8
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun10
19¼	16¼	Am Export 1e	6	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun11
⅝	1/16	Am & For Pow	5	½	½	½	Jun10
24½	16¼	AFP5&pf .60k	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
28	18⅞	AFP5?pf .70k	6	26⅜	25⅞	26⅜	Jun11
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	2	2	2	Jun 3
32	25⅝	Am-H SS 1½e	1	26½	26½	26½	Jun 4
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	1	2½	2½	2½	
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	36	36	36	M'y25
46½	36⅞	Am Hm P 2.40	4	44½	44½	44½	+ 1/16
2	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun11
31	25	Am Ice pf	6	30¼	30½	30	Jun10
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	11	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun11
7	6	Am Inv Ill .80	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	7	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
89½	65	Am Lopf3½k	3	66½	66½	66½	Jun10
11½	9½	Am M&F .40e	6	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
5¼	4	Am M & Met	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jun11
23¼	16	Am Metal (1)	4	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
½	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	7	1/16	1/16	1/16	Jun10
26¼	15⅛	APLS6pf2?sk	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
22	12½	APLS5pf2.19k	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
4⅞	3¼	Am R&S .15e	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
12	9½	Am Ro M ½e	3	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
6	4¾	Am Saf R ¼e	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
9	6¾	Am Seat (1g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jun10
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	4	36½	36¼	36½	
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	137	137	137	Jun11
34¼	29	Am Snuff2.20e	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ¾
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl Fdr 1e	5	16¾	16½	16¾	
12	9¾	Am Stores ½e	5	10⅞	10¼	10½	Jun 9
10⅞	7½	Am Stov 1.20	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	17	17	17	Jun 9
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	87¼	86⅞	87	Jun11
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	M'y27
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	*21	114⅞	113	114⅞	— ⅝
49¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾e	3	44⅜	44	44	+1
50¾	34⅞	Am To B 1¾ae	5	45⅝	44½	44⅝	+1⅜
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	129	129	129	—1
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	22	Am Viscose 1e	6	26¼	26	26⅛	
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	113½	113½	113½	Jun 6
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	48½	48½	48½	Jun 4
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jun11
76⅜	55	Am Wool pf 2k	1	55½	55½	55½	—2
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	3	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
50	43½	Am Z pf2½sk	1	40	40	40	—1½
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1e)	9	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ⅝
17	12⅝	Anchor H .15e	2	15	14⅞	15	Jun 4
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ¼e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'y20
1¾	1	A P W Paper	6	1¾	1⅝	1¾	M'y26
35	27⅜	Arch-D M 1e	3	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
111⅛	108½	Arm Del pf 7	1	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Armour III	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½k	*1	53	53	53	⅝ + ½
66	53	Arm III pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
27	21	Armstr' C 1½e	6	26	25¾	26	+ ¼
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (3ae)	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jun 9
4	2⅝	Artloom .15e	4	3½	3½	3½	Jun11
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	2	5⅛		5⅛	Jun 9
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	2	65	65	65	Jun 8
83	54	As DG2pf5½k	1	54	54	54	M'y27
26	20	Associates I 2	1	25½	25½	25½	Jun 1
39	27½	Atch T&SF 2e	6	33⅛	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
70	60½	At T&SF pf 5	2	63	62¾	62¾	— ¼
26	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	1	20	20	20	— ¼
34	17	Atl G&WI 3g	3	17½	17½	17½	Jun10
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	2	38¾	37½	38¾	+1¾
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .40e	9	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	+ ¼
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf 4	1	101	101	101	
7	6⅜	Atlas Cp ¼ae	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	2	47½	47¼	47½	Jun11
70	43	Atlas Pw 1½e	2	46	46	46	Jun10
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jun 3
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	21	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
		B					
14¾	10½	Bald Loco ct	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	4	3	3	3	
7½	4⅝	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5⅛	5	5	Jun11
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jun11
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun11
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5	5	5	Jun10
11½	8⅞	Barnsdall .60	16	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅜	Bath Ir Wk 1e	*1	13	13	13	— ⅜
21¼	15½	Bayuk Cig ¾ae	3	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
24⅛	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	22	22	22	M'y28
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	85	85	85	Jun10
7⅜	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun10
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Av (2e)	13	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅜
14	9⅞	Benf I L .77e	*1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jun11
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	3	21	21	21	Jun10
66⅞	49½	BethSteel 3e	8	51⅞	51¼	51¾	— ⅛
121	107¾	Beth Stl pf 7	1	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	Jun11
23½	18¾	Bigelow-S 1e	1	23	23	23	— ¼
19¼	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun 5
7⅞	5⅛	Blaw-Kn .15e	12	5¼	5⅛	5¼	Jun 9
14½	11⅛	Bliss&Lau ¼ae	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun 6
21⅛	13½	Boeing Airpl	5	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ¼
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	4	29⅞	29	29	Jun11
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	3	14½	14½	14½	Jun 9
20⅞	18⅜	Borden (.60e)	5	19¾	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
24	19¾	Borg-War .80e	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	
2⅛	1⅛	Boston&Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun10
30	25	Bower R B (3)	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	15	15	15	M'y22
9¼	7½	Bridgep't Br 1	2	8	8	8	
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mf 1½e	2	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	M'y28
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	3	37¼	37	37	— ¼
1¼	1	Bkly & Q Tran	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 5
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	5	1	1	1	Jun10
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼ae	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
35	28½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 9
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ½ae	2	12½	12¼	12¼	— ½
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E .30e	2	7	7	7	
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
7¼	6⅞	Budd Wh ¼ae	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12	Jun 6
23	16¼	Bullard Co (2)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun11
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	5	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun11
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	54½	54½	54½	Jun 8
7⅝	6¼	Burr Add .30e	2	7½	7½	7½	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
6¼	5⅛	Butler Br .60a	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun10
20¾	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	2	20½	20½	20½	Jun 9
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun11
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jun 9
22¾	10	Byron J'k ½ae	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	3	18¼	18	18	— ¼
50⅞	16½	Calif P pf 2½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	1	½	½	½	Jun11
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	
15½	11⅞	Camp Wy ½e	1	13	13	13	— ½
12½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	1	11	11	11	Jun10
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	9	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	5	31	30⅛	31	Jun11
2¼	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y21
27¾	23½	Carpenter 5½e	1	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
3	2¼	Carrier-G .05e	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
70¾	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	1	68	68	68	—1½
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	4	35	35	35	+ ⅜
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	6	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
23⅝	16	Cent Agu 1½	10	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ½
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun 9
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	M'y21
18	12⅛	Cen Violetta 1e	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jun11
3¼	2	Century Rib M	3	2	2	2	Jun11
31¾	27	Cerro de P (4)	21	29¼	29	29	Jun10
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	2	2	2	2	Jun11
19	16	Chain Belt ¾ae	1	16	16	16	Jun10
17	14½	Champ Pa ½ae	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Jun 6
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun 9
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	7	30¼	30	30	— ⅛
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	90	90	90	+1
4	2¾	Ches Corp	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1⅜	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	¾	¾	¾	Jun 6
5	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun10
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun10
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
5⅛	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼ag	3	5	5	5	Jun11
17½	12⅛	Chi Pn T 1½e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ¾
52	49½	CPT pr pf 2½	1	49½	49½	49½	Jun 4
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 8
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	2	¼	¼	¼	M'y28
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	½	½	½	Jun10
11¾	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun 8
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 5
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun 9
62⅞	43⅞	Chrysler Cp 2e	19	60⅞	59¾	60	— ¾
10½	9	City I&F 1.20	4	10½	10½	10½	Jun10
3	2⅛	City Stores	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
34½	29½	Clark Eq 1½e	1	30½	30½	30½	Jun 9
29	22	Clev Gr Br ¼ae	12	24	23¾	23¾	Jun 8
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	4	34⅞	34¾	34¾	+ ½
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¼ae	1	31½	31½	31½	
79¾	56½	Coca Cola 1½ae	7	76	76	76	—1⅝
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	60	60	60	Jun10
14	11½	Colgate-P ½	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	3	100½	100½	100½	Jun 9
14¼	10⅝	Collins & A	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel&I 1a	2	14½	14	14½	Jun 8
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .60e	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
13½	8¾	Col Br B .60e	7	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun10
1¾	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA 6	4	35¾	35¼	35¾	+ ⅜
6¾	5⅛	Columbia Pict	6	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
21½	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	27½	27½	27½	Jun11
72	51	Colum Carb 2e	7	72	70	72	Jun 9
22⅛	16⅛	Coml Credit 3	4	20⅝	20⅛	20½	— ⅛
100	91⅛	Coml C pf 4¼	1	97	97	97	Jun11
27⅜	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	8	26⅛	25½	25½	— ½
103½	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Jun 6
9¾	7¼	Coml Solv .30e	7	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
⅛	1/16	Com'th&South	6	1/16	1/16	1/16	
44½	23½	Com & Sou pf	7	24¼	24¼	24⅛	— ⅞
23¾	17⅜	Com Edis 1.80	14	21½	21¼	21⅜	
3⅝	1⅞	Conde N .40e	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun 3
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	9⅞	Cons Cig 1½g	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jun11
7⅜	4⅛	Cons Cop .10e	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	24	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	89	89	89	+ 1
⅛	⅛	Cons Film Ind	1	½	½	½	Jun10
9	7	Cons F pf ½k	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun 8
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y28
6⅛	4⅝	Consol Oil ½	20	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
8¼	6	Cons RR Cu pf	5	6¼	6	6	Jun 9
6	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	5	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
31	22	Consol'n-C pf	2	28	28	28	Jun10
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	89	89	89	Jun10
13½	12	Container ½ae	6	12⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun10
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	97	97	97	—3
27¼	21⅛	Cont Can(¾ae)	9	26¼	26¼	26⅜	Jun11
8¼	6¾	Cont D F ¾ae	2	7	6¾	6¾	Jun11
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	3	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ½
3¾	2¾	Cont Mot ¼ae	4	3	3	3	
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	5	21	20⅞	21	
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel ¼ae	3	17	16	17	Jun 5
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld S .80	1	9	9	9	
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	Jun 9
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	2	49¾	49½	49½	
3⅜	2½	Coty Inc .15e	9	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Jun10
¾	½	Coty Internat'l	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun10
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	3	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun11
19½	14¼	Crown C&S¼ae	6	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	Jun10
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	36½	36½	36½	Jun 9
11⅞	10	Crown Zel (1)	3	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
36	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
79¼	64½	Crucible pf (5)	5	65½	65¼	65¼	Jun 9
9	5⅛	Cub-Am S ¼ae	*7	6	6	6	— ⅛
83	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	1	82½	82½	82½	Jun 8
13¼	8¾	Cudahy Pack	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Jun11
16½	13	Cuneo Pr 1½	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	—

Commerce and Finance

Record-Breaking $6,000,000,000 Tax Bill Tentatively Approved

Business and Industry

Oil Pipeline To Be Owned By Government

WASHINGTON (AP)—The 550-mile pipeline approved by the War Production Board will be Government owned, WPB officials said, and its capacity may be stepped up ultimately from 300,000 to 450,000 barrels a day.

Cost of the line from Long View, Texas, to the vicinity of Salem, Ill., is expected to be $35,000,000 or $40,000,000, it was stated, but that estimate may be a "little high."

Of the 300,000 barrels daily which the line is expected to deliver in the Salem area, 250,000 barrels will be carried on to the the eastern "shortage states" by tank car and barge, and 50,000 will remain in the middle west.

Capacity Flexible

Capacity of the line could be increased substantially after its completion by the installation of additional pumps, officials said. Present plans call for a pumping station every 50 miles, but the big 24-inch tube could carry half again the amount of oil if the number of pumps were increased.

The shortage of steel and other materials for the large pumping units contributed to the decision to install the smaller number at this time, just as the shortage of steel plates dictated the use of seamless steel tubing and cast iron for the line itself.

As planned, the line will alleviate the eastern scarcity to a considerable degree, although no official would go so far as to say that it might permit increased gasoline rations.

Secretary of Interior Ickes told reporters at Chicago that he hoped to see the line extended to New York.

CHICAGO (AP)—Secretary Harold Ickes, Petroleum Co-ordinator for War, said America's oil transportation system had been revolutionized to meet conditions brought on by the fight against the Axis.

"The oil companies, the railroads, and the truck operators have entirely revamped, within a single year, an oil transportation system that required a quarter of a century to develop," he said in a speech prepared for delivery before the Central Motor Freight Association.

"That, I submit, is a transportation revolution. Without it, the eastern states long ago would have been in the grip of an oil famine."

Burden on Railroad

In peacetime, Mr. Ickes said, 95 per cent of all oil used on the seaboard was transported in tank ships but Britain's need for tankers, plus the menace of submarines, has put the burden on railroad tank cars and motor tank trucks formerly used for short hauls.

Mr. Ickes estimated that tank trucks, by freeing railroad tank cars for long hauls, indirectly were making possible the movement of about 200,000 barrels of oil a day to the Atlantic seaboard. By mid-May, he said, the railroads were pouring more than 700,000 barrels a day into the East.

Mr. Ickes said it was his opinion that "regardless of what may happen in the interior of the country, restrictions upon the ordinary use of petroleum products will continue indefinitely in those areas which are dependent upon ocean shipping for their normal supplies."

He said he still was unable to tell Americans how much oil they could expect to have in the ensuing months.

"Part of the answer depends upon what may be done in the way of rationing to save rubber," he added.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Immediate stepping up of barge movements of oil on the inland waterways to help meet fuel oil and gasoline requirements on the Atlantic seaboard was called for by the Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold Ickes.

Recommendations

In a formal recommendation to the oil industry, a joint barge subcommittee to be appointed by the industry was authorized to suggest methods of obtaining maximum efficiency in use of all inland waterways barge equipment employed, and to be sure, the announcement said, that "all such equipment is utilized to meet the critical problems of petroleum supply."

The recommendation called for these measures by the subcommittee.

"First: Surveys and investigations to obtain complete information concerning the use, location, port-to-port movement and availability of inland waterways barge equipment.

"Second: The presentation of a plan to utilize present equipment most advantageously and to obtain new or converted equipment from other available sources."

The subcommittee will consist of two men each from the Atlantic seaboard, Mid-Continent and Gulf Coast areas. Walter du Mont, OPC's district 2 director of transportation, will act as consultant with the subcommittee.

Brokers' Loans Decline $48,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $359,000,000 in the week ended June 10, a decrease of $48,000,000 compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $347,000,000.

Heads Bankers

David E. Simms

Elected President of the American Institute of Banking at the 40th annual convention in New Orleans. David L. Colby of St. Louis was elected vice-president and the following were selected for the executive council: George J. Greenwood, Portland, Ore.; Herman W. Kilman, Dallas, Texas; Walton L. Sanderson, Washington, D. C., and Everett O. Stevenson, Bound Brook, N. J. Mr. Simms, who was vice-president of the institute, is acting assistant manager of the Salt Lake City Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

No Rise in Sugar Ration Seen Due To Transport Shortage

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—The Department of Agriculture reported that the United States supply of sugar this year might be the smallest in more than two decades, primarily because of transportation difficulties, and held out little hope for an increase in the sugar ration.

In a survey of the world sugar supply situation, the department noted supplies available for the United States and Allied needs were estimated at about 8,000,000 tons. This country has been using 6,700,000 tons a year.

The factors of war demands on shipping preventing moving sugar to the American mainland, however, plus the meeting of lend-lease commitments, the department said, "indicating that the Continental supply will be the smallest in more than two decades, are primarily responsible for the general sugar rationing program instituted in early May, 1942."

Last week Office of Price Administration sources noted that though sugar supplies were filling warehouses in some localities, largely due to demand being slower than had been estimated, there was no indication sugar rations would be liberalized as total supplies still were not far out of line with their estimates.

Freight Carloadings Up 7.4 P. C. in Week; 0.2 P. C. Above '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 854,689 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended June 6.

This was an increase of 58,933 cars, or 7.4 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 1,749 cars, or 0.2 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 151,797 cars, or 21.6 per cent, compared with 1940.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This wk	Increase over Last wk	Increase over Yr ago
Miscellaneous freight	385,356	21,546	23,044
Less-than-carlot mdse	97,587	10,587	†62,125
Coal	163,734	5,882	12,256
Grain & Grain prod	35,871	2,974	309
Livestock	12,484	702	2,220
Forest products	33,319	7,630	11,151
Ore	92,453	9,567	13,931
Coke	13,885	45	963

†Decrease.

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight carloads handled by railroads reporting for the week ended June 6, 1942, included:

	June 6, 1942	Previous Week	Year Ago
Baltimore & Ohio	71,506	62,777	61,865
Delaware & Hudson	18,437	13,950	17,279
Erie	31,078	28,968	30,698
Pennsylvania	144,293	143,935	145,212
Great Northern	32,531	23,864	26,292
Northern Pacific	17,226	12,779	13,259
Chesapeake & Oh	42,508	43,142	42,169
Nickel Plate	22,781	22,227	19,330
Pere Marquet	11,461	11,184	13,436
Santa Fe	32,590	32,208	29,532
St. Paul	28,719	27,657	30,583
Missouri Pacific	37,669	29,383	24,843
Southern Pacific	53,301	47,617	45,454
Illinois Central	39,092	45,677	35,112
Wabash	17,998	18,268	16,485

Canadian Firm Strikes Oil in New Area

CALGARY (CP)—I. B. Howatt of Edmonton, President of Ran River Oils, Limited, announced the company's No. 2 well near Rocky Mountain House had struck oil but "all we can say at present is that there are very good indications."

Rocky Mountain House is about 120 miles northwest of Calgary and, while oil circles here wondered whether a new crude oil field may have been proven, the Alberta Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board was preparing to analyze the oil. Production tests are expected to begin next week.

The well was drilled 4,250 feet into the Devonian lime. Mr. Howatt announced the oil has a gravity of about 31.5 degrees but may increase.

More Millions In Taxes May Be Introduced

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—A record-breaking $6,000,000,000 program of new taxes has been approved tentatively by the House Ways and Means Committee, with the prospect that more millions—perhaps billions—would be added before legislation reaches the House.

A tabulation today showed that the committee, approaching the end of a study of the administration's request for $8,700,000,000 in additional revenue, already had agreed upon $6,087,000,000, with votes remaining only on a few minor excise taxes.

Taxes Increased

The committee yesterday voted to double the present 5 per cent tax on fares paid for transportation; to raise the tax on a package of cigarettes from 6½ cents to 7 cents; to increase the present cigar tax materially; to add 6 cents to the present 18-cent—pound smoking tobacco tax, and to jump the cigarette paper and tube levy to ½ cent on each package of 25.

Members said that once they dispose of a few other excise items they will face the question of stopping there or proceeding to consideration of a sales tax to bring billions of dollars more into the Treasury to help finance the war and control inflation. It has been estimated that a 5 per cent retail sales tax would raise $2,500,000,000.

They said, too, that actions already taken, such as drastic increases in individual and corporation taxes, probably would be reviewed and might even be revised sharply downward, especially if a sales tax were added to the big bill.

As the committee took up a discussion of taxes on soft drinks, photographic equipment, transportation by pipe line and telephonic and telegraphic communications, its accomplished work shaped up this way:

Taxes Outlined

Individual taxes, $2,750,000,000; corporation taxes, $2,500,000,000; mandatory joint returns by husbands and wives, $350,000,000; excise taxes, $487,000,000.

Breaking a two-day impasse over the controversial question of tobacco taxes, the committee began moving more rapidly yesterday with votes on five excises. Should all the other excises be approved as the Treasury recommended, the committee still would be about $2,400,000,000 short of the Treasury's goal.

Banking in America Is a War Industry, Says ABA Economist

SPOKANE (AP)—Banking in America is a war industry, Dr. Paul Fletcher Cadman of New York City, economist of the American Bankers' Association said in an address predicting the national debt would mount to $250,000,000,000.

"Besides selling bonds, meeting heay overloads in servicing sudden war populations in normally small cities and towns, the banks will now be called upon to furnish some of the sinews of war," he told the 47th annual convention of the Washington Bankers' Association.

"Here's how it will be done. The Government will give the banks its promise to pay, in the form of bonds. These will be deposited in the banks, thus creating purchasing power, which the Government will proceed to spend by issuing checks against those deposits. Between now and July, 1943, we are going to create $20,000,000,000 to $30,000,000,000 of new money.

"By the end of the war we probably will face a national debt of $250,000,000,000—a valid debt which we haven't the slightest intention of repudiating."

If victory should even bring bankruptcy and repudiation of all debts—"If every American should have to start again from scratch"—it would still be worth it, he asserted.

Jones & Laughlin Denies Charges

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Denying virtually every accusation point by point, the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation has asked Federal Court to dismiss a complaint filed by the War Production Board charging priority rating violations.

The company asserted it has "never delivered a given product on an order bearing a low or no preference rating when the product so delivered could or should have been used to fill an order bearing a higher preference rating."

In admitting some "minor violations" of priority regulations had occurred, the company asserted these were due to the constantly changing regulations of the WPB and its predecessor, the Office of Production Management and the fact these orders "have not always been consistent with each other, or well understood, or susceptible of complete compliance."

Western Electric Cuts Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the Western Electric Co., manufacturing subsidiary of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., declared a dividend of 25 cents on the common stock payable June 30 to holders of record June 25. This payment compared with 75 cents in June last year and 50 cents last March.

Assoc. Gas Litigation May Top Records for Complexity, Length

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Since the unconscionable Mr. Hopson was sent, a year or two ago, to his just deserts in the federal pen, the general public may have received the impression that the tangled affairs of the Associated Gas & Electric system, which Mr. Hopson plundered, are now nicely straightening out and the investors and companies are on the road to solvency and a well-deserved financial rest.

To investors, however, it must appear quite differently. If, in leaving behind the chariots of Mr. Hopson's legal army, they have crossed the Red Sea toward the Promised Land, the present legal tangle must seem like the beginning of 40 years in the Wilderness.

May Break Legal Records

Clearing up the Hopson tangle is now involving a three- or fourring circus of the most tedious, tiresome, costly, and—to a layman at least—unnecessary litigation in the history of the American law courts. Thurman Arnold won top honors for sheer dragging out of a case, with his bootless two-year Sherman Act attack on the Aluminum Corporation. The Black Tom case, or perhaps some of the patent cases inherited from the World War and still pending before the United States Court of Claims in Washington, take first prize for elapsed-time prolongation.

Some of the railroad cases which have been in the works now for upward of ten years take the prize for prolonged reorganizations. But the Associated Gas case apparently takes the cake for sheer complexity and multiple prolixity. And while the lawyers debate, the widows and orphans wait.

Following is the briefest sketch of the main divisions of activity in the present legal ant-hill of Associated. And if this correspondent gets some of the details mixed, he can plead the fertility of Mr. Hopson's corporate imagination as excuse. For 15 years, up to the reorganization, security analysts in brokerage houses, when call on by customers' men for analyses of Associated's infinite variety of bonds, debentures, scrip, shares, stocks, and far-flung underlying securities, used to wear out pencils, figure themselves dizzy, and end up by simply recommending "sell 'em." It was good advice.

The house of Associated had many windows; but wherever the light of real money showed up, there appeared with it the sly visage of Mr. Hopson, whereupon the dollars vanished. The legal devices he used to whisk away the dollars and shut the door on the sheriff, were marvellous and devious and that is why the present proceedings are so complex. They are unscrambling the egg.

In the first place there are two—not one—top corporations in reorganization. One is Associated Gas & Electric Company. The other is Associated Gas & Electric Corporation. The Company owns the Corporation, and the corporation owns the system. The Company is New York-chartered and the Corporation Delaware-chartered. Each has its own set of trustees and each reorganization is legally separate.

Intercompany Suits

In the second place there is a suit between the senior security-holders of the Company and the senior security-holders of the Corporation, each claiming that the rest of the system belongs to them or to their debtor-company. This is called the "Re-cap suit," for a reason to be explained presently. This suit is complicated by parallel suits and joint and conflicting interests of a number of separate security groups within the two large groups.

In the third place, hearings have been under way for months, off and on, before the Securities and Exchange Commission in Philadelphia, looking to a complete disorganization of the whole system under the "death sentence" (Section 11B) of the Utility Act of 1935. Since Mr. Hopson more than anybody else in the utility business was responsible for this law, it is rather tough that the Associated investors, having got rid of him once, must now again suffer the consequences of his acts, through the enforcement or mock-enforcement of this law.

In the fourth place, one of the major units of the Associated system, General Gas, is also undergoing reorganization.

In the fifth place there is a chance that some of the General Gas investors may get a go at some of the Associated assets which were removed from their system by Mr. Hopson some years ago. For in a recent and revolutionary decision of the Supreme Court in "the Deep Rock case," it was concluded that if a corporation owns senior securities in another corporation which goes bust, its senior securities are not senior because it is a corporation. This startling decision is presumably the chief explanation of why the preferred stock of General Gas, after tumbling from $95 down to 50 cents as a result of Mr. Hopson's gutting General in favor of Associated, has now with equal speed run back up to $95 again.

Legal Problems Inter-related

All these separate legal problems are inter-related, so that no one of them can be really settled until they all are settled. For instance, there would be no use bringing either the Company or the Corporation out of Chapter X bankruptcy until the "Re-cap" proceedings between the two and the security-holders of the two are settled, nor until the General Gas interest is settled, nor in particular until the SEC plan for simplification of the whole system is worked out.

Further description of what goes on requires some background in the marvellously devious history of Hopson and his "system."

Associated sprang from humble origins. It started in 1906 with the throwing together of a group of small neighboring power systems round Ithaca, New York. Expansion was at first into contiguous territory, but soon the promoters began jumping. They bought a little system in Ohio, then jumped to Kentucky, then to the hard coal region of Pennsylvania, to Staten Island, Buffalo, Portsmouth, N. H., Manila, Philippine Islands, Virginia, Nova Scotia, and Florida, and so on until Associated properties freckled the map of the United States and a list of them read like a plane-caller announcing at La Guardia Air Field.

By this time Hopson was in full career and in 1928 he began his real coups. Morgan interests were trying to throw together an integrated system from Niagara Falls to Philadelphia. In between was General Gas & Electric. Morgan offered $20,000,000 for its properties. Then Hopson offered $60,000,000. The directors could not turn down this preposterous price and took it. That blocked the Morgan system, and Hopson blocked it again by buying another link, in Rochester, N. Y.

Hopson's methods and those of Sam Insull looked superficially the same but there was a fundamental difference. Insull was honest but merely suffered illusions of grandeur. Hopson was a bandit.

He had two principal methods of milking the properties. One was typified in the General Gas case. Getting control, he switched the underlying properties of General into Associated, and then gave the General security-holders in exchange the non-voting and highly speculative Class A stock of Associated.

Associated Only Name on Door

The second method was the service company or management engineering company, which bled Associated and subsidiary companies with exorbitant fees. As owner of the only voting stock of the companies, Hopson hired his own management companies. Since his voting or "Class B" stock was only a small fraction of the common stock, the public owning the rest, he could overcharge the companies at little cost to himself as stockholder and great benefit as service company owner. At this time, in fact, Associated was only a name on a door, and did not have a single full-time employee, its officers being dummies or employees of the service companies.

Thus in the lush year 1928, after taking over General and Rochester Central Power, the system's consolidated income statement showed net income before charges of $35,000,000, but only $6,863 available for the Class A stock.

So in the early thirties the system faced a bust. So Hopson devised a "Recapitalization Plan." Up to this time the top unit had been the Associated Gas & Electric Company. He now formed the Associated Gas & Electric Corporation. He then put the assets of the "Company" into the "Corporation." Then he persuaded the holders of real security in his "Company" to take in exchange either inferior securities in his "Corporation" or smaller face value in it. The argument was that if they didn't, the "Company" would have to go through the bankruptcy wringer anyway, so they might as well take their loss gracefully and save reorganization fees. The joker was that the voluntary recapitalization left Hopson in control.

The Securities and Exchange Commission, in its wordy way, devoted 50 pages to this Hopson "re-cap" plan in one of its protective committee reports, and it is also out of this re-cap plan that the present "re-cap litigation" has developed. It is, essentially, an issue between those who stuck to their "Company" securities and those who accepted the switch to "Corporation" securities. If the court finds the deal was phony or fraudulent or void, or that the "Corporation" was just a Hopson dummy, then the first group wins first claim on the underlying assets, and if not, the second group wins it—if they don't get "Deep Rock"-ed by the General Gas people.

(To be continued.)

Federal Reserve Discount Rate Uniform for 12 Banks

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board disclosed that several of the federal reserve banks recently reduced their discount rate on government securities and that all of the 12 now have a uniform rate of 1 per cent.

Ordinarily, banks have little need for borrowing money on the government securities they own, but due to war financing such a large proportion of bank assets is invested in government securities that temporary situations arise making such borrowing desirable.

Steel Shipped Before Cooling

CHICAGO (AP)—Hot steel, taken from the mills and loaded before it cools, moved out to American shipbuilding yards today amid wartime demands for speed, and more speed. The practice of shipping hot plates—saving several hours on each shipment—is uncommon in peacetime but is being resorted to more and more in the war emergency, officials of the Inland Steel Company said.

Not Enough Rubber Seen For Civilians

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—"Curbstone experts" who predict that rubber substitutes will come in to keep all civilian cards on the road were castigated by Robert W. Horton, the Office for Emergency Management's information director, as indulging in "sheer speculation."

Motorists should assume that the best way to get new tires is to "exterminate the Japanese in the Dutch Indies and Malaya," Mr. Norton suggested. He added, "our synthetic picture is not much brighter than the crude."

Drivers Cautioned

The OEM official urged drivers to "stretch every mile you can from your tires," in an address prepared for the "Town Meeting of the Air (Blue Network). Other phases of the gas and rubber shortages were discussed by Joel Dean, fuel rationing director of the Office of Price Administration, and Jack Garrett Scott, general counsel of the Office of Defense Transportation.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Under Secretary of War Robert Patterson protested to a Senate Committee that a bill to permit sufficient allocation of crude rubber to service 20,000,000 passenger cars annually would give civilians "a first lien" on supplies needed by the armed forces.

"Winning of the war is paramount," Mr. Patterson told the Senate Banking Committee. "We need rubber to equip the Army and Navy and we believe their needs should come before the civilian's."

The Under Secretary was the first of nearly a score of witnesses, including Senators, rubber company executives and tire dealers, to oppose the measure during the three-day hearing.

Sponsored by the Senate small business committee, the bill would permit use of 3,500 tons of crude rubber a year for recapping and rtreading of tires—an amount, this committee maintained, insufficient to affect the war effort adversely.

NEW YORK (AP)—Elliot E. Simpson, independent rubber dealer and counsel for a house sub-committee to investigate rubber, said he would try "to prove conclusively that America can supply more than enough rubber for all military and civilian needs."

Outlines Program

Other objectives in Mr. Simpson's 10-point program to eliminate confusion about the situation were:

"To immediately stop the vested rubber interests from trying to wreck the President's rubber program for their own purposes.

"To eliminate from their federal posts and agencies handling rubber all government employees who have present or past associations with the vested rubber interests.

"To prove conclusively that there is more than enough scrap rubber in all sections of the U. S. which could be reclaimed and thus supply all current war and civilian needs.

"To prove that we can easily build up a sufficient number of rubber reclaiming plants out of existing second-hand equipment.

"To raise the ceiling price on scrap rubber.

"To determine that the rubber now growing on mature trees in Central and South America be immediately shipped to the U. S.

Takes New Post

Charles F. Coe

Author and attorney, named vice-president and general counsel of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc. Will H. Hays, president of the organization, said that the operation of the offices in New York, Hollywood and Washington would be under Mr. Coe's direction.

Power Shortage Risked to Meet Copper Demands

WASHINGTON (AP)—A House military affairs subcommittee was told that War Production Board officials are risking possible power shortages in some areas to meet constantly growing demands for copper for munitions.

J. S. Knowlson, director of WPB's industry operations division, testified that "the growing demand for power and the growing demand for copper have necessitated many compromises."

"In many places," he said, "we are taking chances of power shortages for which our only excuse is that need for shells today justifies the risk of a shutdown tomorrow."

The committee, of which Representative Charles Faddis (D) of Pennsylvania is chairman, is inquiring into whether the Rural Electrification Administration's Ark-La Eelectric Co-operative, "wasted" hundreds of thousands of pounds of copper in building a transmission line from Oklahoma to Arkansas.

Mr. Knowlson said WPB's power division recommended priorities for this line, which will transmit power from Grand River Dam, in Oklahoma, to an aluminum plant at Lake Catherine, Ark.

W. S. Peterson, consulting engineer for WPB's power division, said he had approved the line not only because he considered it essential to supply part of the power needed for the next several months by the aluminum plant, but needed later for other war plants in the power shortage area of Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi.

NEW YORK (AP)—The president of the Edison Electric Institute warned that the rationing of electric power to civilians in certain heavy war production centers might become necessary but only at certain hours.

The official, C. W. Kellogg, at the annual meeting of the organization said, however, that no war industry need be curtailed for lack of power.

"Curtailment of civilian service when required," he said, "should be of relatively short duration."

Honor System Set Up By WPB

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has established an honor system for American industry in an effort to streamline priorities and slash through red tape and paper work.

Beginning July 1, WPB announced, any priority rating, regardless of how it has been assigned, may be applied or extended by use of a single certificate which merely affirms that the purchaser signing the certificate is entitled to use the rating in accord with priority regulations. The rating determines, the order in which manufacturers and other suppliers fill orders they receive.

The one certification will replace as many as a dozen forms with which businessmen and industrialists now are wrestling in applying priorities to obtain scarce materials.

Under the new order, WPB directed, "the person receiving the certification and rating shall be entitled to rely on such representation unless he knows or has reason to believe it to be false."

In most cases, priority ratings may be extended only to cover materials which will be delivered to, or physically incorporated in a product delivered to, the person to whom the rating was originally assigned or which will be used to replace inventory materials thus delivered.

A rating may not be extended to place materials in stock except to the extent necessary to restore the inventory to a practicable working minimum.

In a technical move of importance to small business, WPB also made special provision for manufacturers not operating under the production requirements plans.

While such producers may extend ratings to deliveries of operating supplies required in filling a rated order, the cost of such operating supplies must not exceed 10 per cent of the cost of the materials to which the rating is extended.

U. S. Management Seen Beating Output Promise

NEW YORK (AP) — American management is beating its promise in turning out the tools to win the war, Alvin E. Dodd, President of the American Management Association, said at the annual meeting of the business group.

"While production records are military secrets, I can say that if the story could be told it would be replete with superlatives," Mr. Dodd said. He credited the success to the "know how to do it" of American industry.

Int'l Power Earnings More Than Doubled in '41

MONTREAL (CP) — International Power Company Limited reports net profit of $895,081 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1941, compared with $760,964 for the preceding year. This net was equal to $11.19 per share on the 7 per cent first preferred, which following payments totaling $8.25 for the past year, is $30 per share in arrears.

After deducting an amount equal to one year's dividends on the first preferred, balance was equal to $16.75 per share on the 6 per cent preferred, on which dividend arrears totaled $90 a share as of March 2, 1942. After deducting an amount equivalent to 6 per cent on the second preferred, balance of net profit was equal to $1.86 per common share. For 1940, the results per preferred and common share were, respectively, $9.51, $10.04, and 70 cents.

Veto of Farm Bill Is Seen By Senators

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—Reliable Senate sources said today that President Roosevelt might veto the annual farm appropriation bill unless a Senate-House conference committee found some new basis for compromising their differences.

These Senators said they expected a White House veto on either or both of these grounds:

House rejection of a compromise plan for selling not more than 125,000,000 bushels of surplus Government wheat for livestock feed at a price of about 83 cents a bushel.

Similar House opposition to a provision requiring inclusion of some $200,000,000 in "soil conservation" payments to farmers before so-called "parity payments" could be made on cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, rice, or peanuts.

The Senate met administration demands on these points three weeks ago when it passed the bill, but the House rejected both Senate provisions and the Senate yesterday again instructed its conferees to stand fast in their negotiations with representatives from the House.

Further complicating the parity price argument was sudden action by the Senate Agriculture Committee yesterday in favor of a bill that would require a full parity price loan by the Government on 1942 crops of farmers who complied with administration farm programs.

Most Senators conceded this was a move to bolster farm market prices but farm bloc members differed as to whether it represented a retreat from earlier Senate action to allow sale of surplus wheat at well below parity prices for livestock feeding.

Retailers Plan Discussion Of War Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Store Management Group of the National Retail Dry Goods Association has arranged to have thoroughly spotlighted and explored and discussed in several sessions major issues confronting store management under the war emergency during its mid-year convention in Chicago, June 15 to 18.

A balanced schedule of addreses by prominent government and store executives, and panel and open forum discussions are planned to assist stores in meeting the many operating problems created by governemnt regulations, restrictions and rationing, and by employment competition with defense industries.

Delivery restrictions, curtailment of customer services, store maintenance and operating priorities, effects of fuel rationing and civilian defense are some of the principal questions slated for thorough discussion.

In addition, the Group will take active part in the general sessions on proposed inventory restrictions and price regulations, which have a direct and definite effect on selling costs and store personnel.

Wool Restrictions Eased

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has removed its prohibition against the use of wool in carpets, draperies and upholstery for non-military use, permitting manufacturers use up to 25 per cent of the amount of coarse wool they used for such purposes in 1941.

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New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2⅞s 60-55	110.16	110.16	110.16
2 2½s 72-67	101.10	101.10	101.10
Home Owners Loan			
1 3s 52-44	103.28	193.28	103.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
30 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	83½	83	83
2 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	43½	43½	43½
1 Am & For P 5s 2030	67	67	67
7 Am T&T 3¼s 66	106¾	106⅝	106¾
1 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6 Am T&T 3s 56	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
10 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100⅛	100	100⅛
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	103	103	103
1 Arm Ded 4s 55	106	106	106
7 AT&SF 4s 95	109⅛	109	109
9 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
12 A C Line 2st 4s 52	75¾	75½	75½
22 A C Line 4½s 64	58½	58½	58½
4 A C Line 5s 45	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
8 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	57¼	57	57¼
17 B&O st A	25½	25⅛	25⅛
69 B&O 95 st C	29½	29¼	29⅜
17 B&O 2000 st D	25⅜	25⅛	25¼
10 B&O 9½ st F	25⅛	25	25
15 B&O cv 60 st	19	18¾	18¾
18 B&O 4s 48	56	55¼	55¼
10 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	47½	47	47
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	52	52	z52
3 Beth Stl3¼s 65	103	102⅞	103
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	100½	100½	100½
2 Bost&Me 5s 55	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 Bost & Me 4s 60	69	69	69
6 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108	108	108
6 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Buf R&P 57 st	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
1 Bush Term 5s 55	59	59	59
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 Can Pac 5s 54	91	91	91
11 Can Pac 4½s 46	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
10 Can Pac 4½s 60	86½	86½	86½
36 Can Pac 4s perp	70¼	70	70
2 Celanese 3s 55	99½	99½	99½
5 Cen Ga 1st 5s '45	51½	51½	51½
5 Cen New Eng 4s '6	73	73	73
27 Cen Pac 5s '60	50⅛	50	50
7 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	70⅝	70½	70½
10 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	17½	17½	17½
18 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	14⅞	14½	14⅞
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
3 C & O 4½s '92	128½	128½	128½
2 C & O 3½s '96 D	101	101	101
2 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	101	101	101
6 Chi & Alton 3s '49	18	17⅞	18
5 C B & Q 4½s '77	64¾	64½	64½
18 C B & Q gen 4s '58	77	76⅜	76⅜
11 C B & Q 3½s IIll '49	86¾	86½	86½
5 Chi & E Ill inc '97	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
4 Chi Gt W inc 4½s 2038	33½	33½	33½
64 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	14⅞	14¼	14¼
10 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	2	1⅞	1⅞
8 CM & SP 4¾s '89 F	46⅜	45½	45½
27 CM & SP 4½s '89 C	45¾	45½	45½
5 CM & SP 4½s '89 E	45¾	45½	45¾
17 CM & SP gen 4s '89	45¼	45	45¼
22 Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	16½	16	16
2 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	17	16½	16½
6 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	16½	16½	16½
5 Chi & NW 3½s 87	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
27 CRI & P 4½s 52A	13½	13¼	13¼
7 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	2½	2⅜	2½
10 CRI & P 4s 88	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
10 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
3 CSL&NO 5s 51 reg	70	70	70
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Cin Gas & E 3½s 67	111	111	111
4 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	109½	109½	109½
4 CCC&StL 4½s 77	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
8 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	79	79	79
9 Clev Un Term 5s 73	68	67¾	68
4 Col F&I 5s 70	80½	80½	80½
17 Col & So 4½s 80	20½	20½	20½
1 Columbia G5s 52 Ap	90	90	90
2 Columbia G 5s 52 May	88⅛	88	88
10 Columbia G 5s 1961	83½	83½	83½
1 ComlMackinc 69 ww	28½	28½	28½
2 ComwlthEd 3½s 68	110½	110½	110½
10 ComwlthEd cv 3½s 58	108¾	108¾	108¾
18 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103	103	103
2 Con Edis 3½s 48	105	105	105
3 Con Edis 3½s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	102½	102½	102½
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	106½	106½	106½
5 CubaNoRy5½s 42 rct	25½	25⅜	25½
5 Cuba RR 5s 52	34	33⅜	33⅜
8 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
10 Curtis Pub 3s 55	89½	89¼	89¼
10 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	53½	52⅞	52⅞
49 D&RG 4s 36	15⅜	15	15
4 D&RG West 5s 55	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 D&RG West 5s 78	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Det Ed 3s 70	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	82½	82½	82½
2 El Paso&SW 5s 65	63	63	63
18 Erie 4½s 2015	46½	46¼	46¼
5 Erie 4s 95	90⅛	90½	90½
3 airb'ks Morse 4s 56	106	106	106
10 Firestone T&R 3s 61	97	97	97
25 Fla E Cst 5s 74	12½	12⅜	12⅜
10 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 Goodrich 4¼s 56	104¼	104⅛	104¼
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	100	100	100
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	91	91	91
3 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	81¼	81	81
6 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	81	80¾	81
8 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	105	105	105
7 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	95¾	95¾	95¾
10 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95½	95½	95½
3 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	72	72	72
8 G Bay & W deb B	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Housatonic 5s 37	91½	91½	91½
2 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
2 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44¼	44¼	44¼
10 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13¼	13⅛	13¼
12 Ill Cen 3½s 52	42	41¾	41¾
4 Ill Cen 4s 52	47½	47½	47½
25 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42½	42⅜	42⅜
21 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	42	41¾	41¾
7 Ill Cen 5s 55	50¾	50⅝	50⅝
2 Ill Cen Litch 3s 51	57	57	57
22 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
11 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	41	40¾	40¾
7 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	16	16	16
3 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
14 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	27¼	27¼	27¼
55 Int T&T 4½s 52	56½	56¼	56¼
66 Int T&T 5s 55	57¼	57	57
8 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	42½	42	42
5 KC South 5s 50	67½	67⅛	67⅛
1 KC Term 4s 60	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
2 Lac Gas 5s 42	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
3 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	63	63	63
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30	30	30
5 Louizia & Ark 5s 69	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	91½	91½	91½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 Maine Cen 4s 45	84½	84	84
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	46	46	46
3 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	52¾	52¾	52¾
1 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	23	23	23
5 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
14 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	12⅝	12½	12½
14 M-K Tex 5s 62A	32⅞	32⅝	32¾
12 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	15½	15½	15½
13 M-K-T 4½s 78	28⅞	28¾	28¾
3 M-K Tex 1st 4s 90	38½	38½	38½
17 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	25¼	25	25¼
18 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	25¼	25	25⅛
6 Mohawk & Mal 4s91	43½	43¼	43½
1 MonongahelaRy3¼s66	100	100	100
9 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38	37½	38
4 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34⅞	34¼	34⅞
8 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104½	104⅜	104½
5 Nat Distill 3½s 49	100¾	100¾	100¾
6 N Eng RR 5s 45	75	74⅝	75
2 NEngT&T 4½s 61B	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞
2 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	109	108¾	109
3 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 N Orl Term 4s 53	74⅞	74⅛	74⅛
2 NY&GreenwdL5s46	79	79	79
47 NYC rfg 5s 2013	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛
55 NYC 4½s 2013 A	43¾	43½	43⅝
16 NYC cn 4s 98	47½	47⅜	47½
9 NYC 3¾s 46	94¾	94⅝	94⅝
3 NYC cv 3¼s 52	53½	53½	53½
7 NY Chi & tS L 6s 50	96	96	96
30 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	72¼	72	72¼
54 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	60¼	59¾	59¾
1 N Y Ch & StL 3½s 47	99	99	99
36 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	38¾	38½	38½
15 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	58	57⅜	58
45 NYNH&H 4½s 67	37⅞	36½	36¾
5 NYNH&H 4s 56	32¼	32	32
3 NYNH&H 4s 57	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 NYNH&H 3½s 54	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
1 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	31½	31½	31½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Nagara Falls P 3½s 66	109	109	109
2 NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	111¼	111¼	111¼
5 Norf & W 4s 96	125½	125½	125½
2 Nor Cen 4½s 74	114	114	114
50 Nor Pac 6s 2047	606	59⅝	59¾
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	50⅜	50¼	50¼
10 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	51	51	51
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	46¾	46¾	46¾
4 Nor Pac 4s 97	70½	70½	70½
32 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40½	39¾	40
2 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	7½	7½	7½
4 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107	107	107
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105	105	105
24 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	100¾	100½	100½
1 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5 Pac G & E 4s 64	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
22 Para Pict 4s 56	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2 Pen Oh&Det 4½s 77	102	102	102
3 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	100¾	100½	100¾
2 Pen RR gen 5s 68	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
11 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
5 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	87¾	87⅝	87⅝
12 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	97¾	97⅝	97¾
2 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Pen RR 3¾s 70	90	90	90
5 Pen RR 3¼s 52	87	86½	86½
22 Pere Marq 5s 56	65¾	65½	65½
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	57½	57½	57½
2 Pere Marq 4s 56	56½	56½	56½
3 Phila Co 4¼s 61	95	95	95
12 Ph Read C&E 6s 49	9	8¾	8⅞
18 Ph Read C&E 5s 73	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞
2 PCC&StL 4½s 77	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s 52	97	97	97
1 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Pitts&WVa 4½s 58A	57½	57½	57½
5 Pitt&WVa 4½s 59B	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
10 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	58	58	58
2 Portl-Gen El 4½s 60	84	84	84
2 Readg 4½s 97B	75½	75½	75½
5 Readg 4½s 97B	75½	75	75
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	75	75	75
2 Rem Rand 3½s 56	100½	100½	100½
10 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101½	101⅜	101⅜
28 Republic Steel 4½s 56	101¾	101¾	101¾
8 Revere Cop&B 3¼s 60	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Rio Gr West1st4s39	44½	44	44½
5 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	7	7	7
1 Rutland Can 4s 49	6½	6½	6½
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	94½	94½	94½
10 StLPub Svc 5s 59	88¼	88	88¼
8 St L S F 5s 50 M	13	12¾	12⅞
5 StLCF 5s B 50 ct	12¾	12½	12½
43 St L S F 4½s 78	14⅜	14½	24½
61 St L S F 4s 50 A	12¼	12	12
2 St L SW rfg 5s 90	22	22	22
36 St L SW 1st 4s 89	78	78	78
9 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	71	69⅜	69⅜
1 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Sea A L aj 5s 49	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Sea A L aj 5s 49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2 Sea A L 4s 50 st	13	12¾	12¾
30 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	7	6¾	7
7 Shell Un 2½s 54	97	96⅝	97
3 Silesian-Am 7s 41	35	35	35
2 Simmons cv 4s 52	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
10 So Col Pow 6s 47	103	103	103
15 Sou Pac 4½s 68	47⅞	47⅝	47⅝
7 Sou Pac 4½s 81	47⅜	47¼	47¼
45 So Pac 4½s 69	47¾	47½	47½
19 So Pac rfg 4s 55	62¾	62¼	62¼
17 So Pac clt 4s 49	56¼	56	56
41 So Pac 3¾s 46	84¼	83¾	83¾
11 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	49⅝	49½	49⅝
4 South Ry gen 6s 56	84	83¾	84
1 South Ry cn 5s 94	89½	89½	89½
12 South Ry gen 4s 56	63⅜	63⅛	63⅜
3 Spok Int 4½s 2013 A	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
2 Stand Oil Cal 2¾s 66	102	102	102
11 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108¾	108¼	108¼
1 TRRAStL 3⅜s 74	103	103	103
1 Texark&FtSm 5½s 50	86½	86½	86½
1 Tex Corp 3s 59	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Tex&Pac 5s 77 B	59⅝	59½	59½
10 Tex&Pac 5s 80 D	60	59⅞	60
9 Third Ave aj 5s 60	14	14	14
2 Third Ave 4s 60	51	51	51
11 Tri Cont 5s 53	105½	105	105
6 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	100¾	100½	100½
15 Un Pac 3½s 80	103	103	103
2 Un Pac 3½s 70	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Un Sig-Wh Strs 5s 52	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
4 Unit Drug 5s 53	93⅞	93¾	93⅞
5 U S Steel 2.40s 52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 Utah P&L 5s 44	97	97	97
3 Va & SW cn 5s 58	70¼	70¼	70¼
2 Wabash 5s 80 asd	24¼	24¼	24¼
6 Wabash 4¼s 91 wi	33⅛	33	33⅛
3 Walwrth 4s 55	87	87	87
5 Warner Bros 6s 48	100	100	100
5 Warren Bros 6s 41 rct	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Warren Bros 6s 41	105¼	105¼	105¼
12 West Shore 4s 2361	42	41½	41½
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
2 West Va P&Pap 3s 54	104	104	104
3 Westn Md 5½s 77A	97½	97½	97½
11 Westn Md 4s 52	85	84⅝	84¾
2 Western Un 5s 51	83½	83½	83½
12 Western Un 5s 60	79¼	79	79
2 West El&Mfg 2½s 51	101½	101½	101½
1 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
16 Wis Cen 4s 49	39¾	39⅝	39⅝
112 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	33	32	32
1 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Young S & T 3¼s 60	99½	99½	99½
Foreign Bonds			
5 Antioquia 7s '45 B	13	13	13
14 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	73¾	73½	73½
5 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	73¾	73¼	73¼
15 Argentine 4½s '48	94	94	94
6 Argentine 4½s '71	79¼	79¼	79¼
17 Brazil 8s '41	33½	33⅜	33⅜
13 Brazil 6½s '26-57	30¾	30⅜	30⅜
6 Brazil 6½s '27-57	30¾	30⅜	30¾
4 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	30½	30⅜	30½
8 Buen A 4⅜s '77	64	63¾	64
4 Canada 5s '52	102	102	102
5 Canada 4s '60	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Canada 3s '667	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
2 Chile 6s 62	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Chile 6s 63	17¾	17¾	17¾
3 Chilean Mun 7s 60	15	15	15
1 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
6 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	47½	47½	47½
2 Colomb 3s 70	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞
14 Cuba 4½s 77	82	822	82
6 Norway 4¼s 65	57½	56½	57½
1 Peru 1st 6s 60	41⅛	14	14
16 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
2 Porto Aleg 7½s 66	15¼	15¼	15¼
8 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
6 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	15½	15⅜	15½
6 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	14	14	14
2 Sao Paul Cty 8s 52	17	17	17
5 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	64½	64½	64½
1 rug aj3¾s4s4⅛s79	57½	57½	57½
5 Urug24¼s 4½s 78	59½	59½	59½

Total today, 3,020,000; previous day, 5,058,000; week ago, 5,898,700; year ago, 5,593,900; two years ago, 5,088,200; Jan. 1 to date, 1,032,433,500; year ago, 1,007,532,875; two years ago, 792,877,450.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.19¾	1.18½	1.18⅞	1.19⅛
Minneapolis	1.12½	1.11¼	1.11½	1.12
Kansas City	.12¼	1.11⅝	1.12⅛	1.12
Winnipeg			.80⅜	.80⅜
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	1.22⅜	1.20⅞	1.21¼	1.21⅜
Minneapolis	1.14⅞	1.13⅝	1.13⅞	1.14½
Kansas City	1.14⅜	1.13⅝	1.14	1.14⅛
Winnipeg (Oct.)				.79¼
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.25¼	1.25⅛	1.24½	1.24½
Minneapolis	1.17⅞	1.16½	1.16⅞	1.17½
Kansas City			1.16¾	1.17¼
July Corn				
Chicago	.86¾	.85⅝	.86	.86½
Kansas City	.83¾	.82¾	.82⅞	.83¾
Sept. Corn				
Chicago	.88⅞	.88¼	.88⅝	.89
Kansas City	.85⅛	.85⅛	.85⅛	.86
July Oats				
Chicago	.48⅝	.47¾	.48⅛	.48½
Minneapolis	.44⅝	.43½	.43⅝	.44½
Winnipeg			.51½	.51½
Rye, Chicago				
July	.64⅞	.63¾	.64¼	.64½
Sept.	.67⅞	.66¾	.67¼	.67⅜
Dec.	.71¾	.70½	.71⅛	.71⅜

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	..	..	..	12.65	12.65
Sept.	..	..	..	12.75	12.75
Oct.	..	..	..	12.65	12.65
Dec.	..	..	..	12.65	12.75

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July, old	1.71¾	1.72	1.70½	1.71	1.71½
July, new				1.73½	1.73½
Oct.	1.72¼	1.72⅜	1.70¼	1.70⅞	1.72
Dec.	1.72½	1.72½	1.72	1.72⅛	1.73⅝

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	98.0	98.0	98.0	97.0n	97.5
Oct.	96.9	96.9	96.9	96.0n	96.5
Dec.	96.8	97.0	96.8	96.0n	96.5
Tops					
Oct.	122.0	122.0	121.3	121.5b	122.6
Dec.	122.5	122.5	121.7	121.7	122.6
March	122.5	122.5	122.5	121.9b	123.0
May				122.2b	123.3

b-Bid. n-Norminal.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	17.85	18.00	17.82	17.95	17.92
Oct.	18.16	18.32	18.13	18.23	18.20
Dec.	18.29	18.44	18.25	18.36	18.34
March	18.48	18.61	18.44	18.61	18.55
May	18.58	18.71	18.44	18.67	18.63

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	....	....	....	8.71b	8.71
Septembe				8.76b	8.76

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sepembte	....	....	....	6.37b	6.42

bBid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Butter					
*November	37.20	37.20	37.05	37.10	37.15
†June	36.00	36.00	36.00	35.75b	35.80
Eggs					
†September				33.75a	33.00
‡October	33.95	33.95	33.90	33.95	33.90
‡November				34.00b	33.75
Potatoes					
November	2.46	2.46	2.45	2.45	2.48

*S.s. †F.s. ‡R.s. a—Asked. b—Bid.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6⅝	8
American Barge Line Co	9¼	10⅝
American Hardware Co	20¼	22¼
American Manufacturing	21¾	24¾
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3¼	4¼
†Amoskeag Company	19¼	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	65¼	..
Appleton Company	26¼	29
Appleton Company 7 pf	106½	..
Applied Arts Corp	2⅜	3¼
Arlington Mills	36¾	39¾
Arnold Print Works	14⅜	15½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22	24½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	1¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	11⅜	13
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	17¾	20¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	102½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8⅛	9⅜
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	58¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	98	..
Boston Wharf Company	16⅜	18¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	282	30½
Brown Co	1.10	1.60
Brown Co pf	20¾	23½
Campbell A S Co Inc	3⅜	4⅜
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	27	29¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co.	13⅛	15
Dewey&Almy Chemical Co	21	23⅛
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23	25½
Draper Corporation	53¾	57¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	13⅞	15¾
Eastern Corporation	3½	4½
Eastern Corporation pf	16⅛	18
Exolon Co	7⅞	9½
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅜	13
Family Loan Society pf A	22¾	25¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	41¼	44¼
Fruit of the Loom	7⅝	9½
General Fire Extinguisher	11⅛	13
General Machinery	23½	26
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9¼	10⅞
Goodall Worsted Company	16½	19½
Graton&Knight Co	7⅜	8⅝
Graton&Knight Co 7 pf	64¾	69
Graton&Knight co pr pf	26¼	29
Great Northern Paper Co	27¾	30¼
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	14	17
Harrington&Richardson	2½	3¼
Haskelite Mfg Co	8¼	9⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co	6⅞	8⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	9⅞	11¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	13⅜	15¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	22¼	24½
Hooker Electro Chem	19	21¼
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	38¾	41¼
International Machine Tool	8⅞	10
Keith George E Co	10⅞	..
Kendall Company	6⅜	8⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	14⅞	17
Landers Frary & Clark	24¾	27
Lincoln Stores Inc	20	22
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	83	88
Marathon Paper Mills	32¾	35¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	43¼	46½
Merck & Co	26¾	29½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	106	111¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	17¼	20¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	72¼	77¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	17	20
Millers Falls Company	8⅞	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3⅞	4⅞
Nashawena Mills	74⅛	16
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	50¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	14¾	16¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st2pf	47½	49¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	15	17⅛
National Chemical & Mfg	5¾	7
National Shirt Shops	5⅝	7
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	42¾	46½
Newmarket Manufac Co	36¼	39½
Nicholson File Company	29¼	32
Nonquitt Mills	21¾	25
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	29¾	32¾
Parker Appliance	10⅛	12
Plymouth Cordage Company	94½	99½
Quincy Mkt Cold Storage&W	21⅞	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	60¾	..
Quisset Mill	41¾	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2½	3¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	17¼	19⅛
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	19⅞	21⅞
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	44¾	..
Sanford Mills	22⅛	24⅝
Submarine Signal Co	25¾	28¾
Tampax Inc	2¼	3
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅝	3⅜
United Elastic Corp	7⅞	9⅛
U S Envelope Company	43¼	47
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	99½	104½
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	28¼	31½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	19¾	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	82½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	15⅛	17¼
Warner & Swasey Co	13⅜	15⅜
West Point Manufacturing	31¾	34⅜
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11¼	12⅜

* Ex-dividend. † Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	102½	104½
Blackstone VG&E	4	1965	109½	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	105	107
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	100	102
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	98	100
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	104	106
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	104½	..
Narragansett El	3½	1966	108	110
North Boston Ltg	3½	1947	103	105
PS of NH ser D	3¾	1960	106	..
Savannah E&Pr	5	1955	105	..
Springfield G&El	5	1957	106	..
St. Joseph RLH&P	4½	1947	102	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	106¼	..

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	98	103
Arkansas Power & Light$7 pf	80½	85
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	85½	90½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	51¼	55
Central P&L 7 pf	89½	94½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	80	85
General Water G&E $3 pf	28¼	31¼
*Jamaica Water Supply	19¼	22¼
*Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	97½	102½
Jersey Central Power Power 7 pf	77½	82½
Kansas P&Lt 4½s pf	86½	91½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	89½	94
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	104½	109½
New Rochelle Wat pf	7⅞	9⅝
No States Power Del5 pf	104½	109½
No States Power Del 6 pf	46¾	50½
No States Power Del 7 pf	50¾	54½
Ohio Power 4½s2pf	106½	111½
Ohio Pub Serv 6s pf	89½	94½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	98½	103½
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	75	80
*Penn Power & Light $7 pf	83½	88½
Public Service Ind	10¼	11⅜
Public Service Okla 5 pf	93½	98½
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	73½	78
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	82½	87½
San Diego Gas & Electric	8⅞	10⅛
Sierra Pacific Power Co	14⅜	16½
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	107½	..
Tampa Electric Co	16¾	18¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	92½	97½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	76½	81½
Washington Ry & Elec units	12⅞	14½

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅞	16¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	28¾	32¾
Brockton Gas Light	3⅞	4⅞
Central Maine Power 6 pf	82½	87½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	92½	97½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	86½	..
Conn Light & Power	29½	32¼
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	109½	114½
Eastern Utilities Asso	16¼	18½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅛	1¾
Fall River Gas Works	17⅜	19⅜
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	28¾	31¾
Green Mountain Power pf	42¾	47¾
Hartford Electric Light	45½	48½
Haverhill Electric	21¾	24¾
Haverhill Gas Light	8⅜	10
Holyoke Water Power	12⅞	14¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28¾	31¾
Lowell Electric Light	35¾	39
Lynn Gas & Electric	59	63
Mass Power & Light pf	9¾	11
Mass Utilities Asso pf	23	25¼
Narragansett Elec pf	50½	53¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	8⅝	10½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	22¾	25
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	47¼	51¼
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	41¾	45¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	7⅞	9¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	6⅞	8¾
Newport Electric	15¼	17¾
Providence Gas	6¼	7⅜
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	97	102
R I Pub Serv pf	27¼	29¾
Rockland Light & Power	5⅜	6⅜
Springfield Gas Light	12⅞	14⅜
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	102	..
Western Mass Companies	16⅝	18⅝

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	13¼	14½
Bank of New York (14)	273	283
Bankers Trust (1.40)	33⅞	35⅞
Brooklyn Trust (4)	51½	55½
Central Hanover Bk&Tr(4)	63¾	66¼
Chase National (1.40)	23	24½
*Chemical Bk&Tr(1.80)	33¾	35¾
Commercial (8)	139	147
Continental Bk&Tr(.80)	10¼	11½
Corn Exchange Bk&Tr(2.40)	29¼	30¼
Empire Trust (3)	36¾	39¾
*First National (80)	1050	1080
Guaranty Trust (12)	205½	210½
Irving Trust (.60)	9⅜	10⅜
*ManufacturersTrust (2)	30	31½
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	52¼	54¼
National City (1)	23	24½
New York Trust (3½)	65⅝	65⅞
Public (1½)	27	28½
Title Guaranty & Trust	3	3½

*Ex-dividend (a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
First National (2)	34¼	36¼
Merchants National (12)	255	280
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	38	46
National Shawmut (1)	18¼	19⅞
Pilgrim Trust (8)	175	195
Second National (4)	110	120
†State Street Trust (8)	215	240
United States Trust (.50)	5⅞	7¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	11⅛	13
Webster & Atlas (2)	43	48

† Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡ Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
*Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	28⅜	29⅞
Continental Illinois (4)	68¼	72¼
Pennsylvania Co (1.60	23½	25¾

* Ex-dividend.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	113	117
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	46¾	48¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	24½	26
American Equitable (1)	16¾	18¼
American Insurance Nwk(½a)	11⅞	12⅞
American Re-Insurance(1.60a)	40¾	42¾
American Reserve	10¼	11¼
American Surety (2½)	47¼	49¼
Automobile (1a)	31	33
Baltimore American (.20a)	6½	7½
Boston (16a)	501	521
Camden Fire (1)	18	19½
Carolina (1.30a)	23⅞	25⅞
City of New York (1.30)	17⅞	19⅞
Connecticut General Life (1)	24¾	26¾
Continental Casualty (1.20	28⅛	30⅛
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	111½	116½
Firemen's Nwk (.40)	9	10
Frank Fire (1a)	24¼	25¾
General Reinsurance (2	37¾	39¾
Georgia Home (1a)	20½	23
Glens Falls (1.60)	33¾	35¾
Globe & Republic (½)	8⅜	9⅜
Globe & Rutgers	6½	8
Great American Insurance (1a)	23⅜	25⅛
Hanover (1.20)	22	23½
Hartford Fire (2a)	84¾	87¾
Home Fire Sec	⅝	1
Home Insurance (1.20a)	26⅜	27⅞
Homestead (1)	12⅞	14⅜
Knickerbocker (½)	7½	8½
Lincoln Fire	2¾	3¾
Maryland Casualty	1¾	2¼
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	54¼	58
National Fire (2)	53¼	55¼
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅜	7⅜
New Amsterdam Cas (.47½e)	18⅜	19⅜
New Hampshire (1.60a)	39¾	41¾
New York Fire (.80)	13	14
North River (1)	19⅜	21⅛
Northeast Insurance	4	4¾
Phoenix (2a)	76⅞	79⅞
Providence Washington (1)	27⅜	29⅜
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	20⅜	21⅞
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	20⅛	21⅝
Rhode Island Ins	4	5
St Paul Fire (8)	230	238
Springfield (4½a)	103	107
Standard Accident	48	51¾
*Sun Life (13)	180	210
Travelers (16)	371	381
U S Fidelity & Guaranty (1a)	24	25½
U S Fire (2)	42¾	44¾
Westchester (1.20a)	2⅝	3⅛

a Also extra or extras. e Declared or paid so far this year. g Paid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.79	1.96
Amerex Holding	13.50	15.00
American Business Shares	3.25	2.47
Axe Houghton Fund	8.91	9.58
Boston Fund	11.36	12.22
Broad Street Investing	17.78	19.22
Bullock Fund	10.01	10.98
Canadian Investment Fund	2.40	3.00
Century Shares Trust	21.76	23.40
Christiana Securities Co	1800.00	1940.00
Commodity Corp	9.49	10.38
Consolidated Investment Tr	24.25	27.00
Dividend Shares	.88	.97
Eaton&Howard Balanced Fd	14.93	15.87
Eaton&Howard Stock Fd	8.80	9.34
Equitable Invest Corp	19.90	21.40
Equity Corp $3 pf	14.25	14.75
Fidelity Fund Inc.	12.51	13.46
Fund Investors Inc	13.38	14.66
General Capital	23.49	25.26
General Investors Trust	3.62	3.90
Incorporated Investors Tr	12.10	13.01
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.64	.71
Inst. Sec: Insurance Graup	.97	1.07

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid Asked		
B-1	28.34	S-1	10.56
B-2	23.04	S-2	10.28
B-3	15.66	S-3	7.52
B-4	7.75	S-4	2.59
K-1	13.04	K-2	10.42

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	70.30	70.30
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	28.60	28.60
Maryland Fund	2.95	3.55
Mass Invest Tr	14.92	16.04
Mass Inv 2d Fd	7.03	7.56
Mutual Invest	7.18	7.85
Nation Wide Voting	.89	.99
New England Fund	9.17	9.89
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.25	14.875
Plymouth Fund Inc	.28	.33
Putnam Fund	10.56	11.29
Quarterly Income Shares	3.95	4.70
Railway&Light Sec	4.875	6.50
Railway&Light Sec pf	90.50	..
Repub Invest Fund	2.36	2.67
Scudder Stevens&Clark	71.68	73.12
Spencer Trask Fund	10.72	11.40
Stand Util Inc	.09	.11
State Street Invest	54.91	59.43
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.33	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.58	.66
Wellington Fund	12.06	13.32
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	3.875	4.625
Corp Tr AA mod, acc mod	1.98	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.36	..
Diversified Tr C	2.65	..
Diversified Tr D	3.85	4.45
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.75	3.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.42	4.17
Nation Wide Sec	2.43	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	36.50	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.50	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.88	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.84	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.47	..
Super of Am Tr AA	1.76	..
U S Elec L&P "A"	10.50	..
U S Elec L&P "B"	1.04	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.28	.43
First Boston Corp	9.00	10.375

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	86½	91½
Liberty Aircraft	8	9⅛
Piper Aircraft	3⅞	5
Pollak Manufacturing Co	5⅜	6⅜

Steel's Shipments Expand

NEW YORK —Shipments of finished steel products by subsidiaries of U. S. Steel in May at 1,834,127 net tons were the highest of any month this year and third highest in the company's history. Compared with 1,758,894 net tons in April, there was an increase of 75,233 net tons. For the year to date shipments amounted to 8,729,439 net tons, compared with 8,384,240 net tons in the like 1941 period, or an increase of 345,199 net tons.

Less Corn Ground in May

NEW YORK (AP)—The eleven major refineries of starches, syrups, sugars and other corn products ground 10,204,925 bushels of the grain in May for domestic use, the Corn Industries Research Foundation reported. In April the grind was 10,947,591 bushels and in May, 1941, the group used 8,673,561 bushels.

Exceed War Bond Quota

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Internal Revenue Bureau here already has exceeded its quota in the War Savings Bonds program. Approximately 10 per cent of the gross payroll has been invested in War Savings. Commissioner Guy T. Helvering informed the Treasury Department.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup A (1½)	20	20	20
100	Air Investors	1	1	1
100	xd AlumCoAm pf(6)	100¾	100¾	100¾
300	Alum Goods (.30e)	12	12	12
50	Alum Ltd (h8)	75¼	75¼	75¼
600	Am Cyan B(.60)	33¼	32¾	32¾
200	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	18¼	18⅛	18⅛
100	Am Laun Mch (.80a)	20¼	20¼	20¼
300	Am Light & T (1.20)	10	10	10
50	Am Mfg (½e)	22	22	22
100	Am Meter	21	21	21
100	Am Superpow pf	1½	1½	1½
100	Ark Nat Gas A	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Auto V Mach (½g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Baldwin Loco war	2⅜	2¼	2¼
100	Barium Sta Stl	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	Beech Airc	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
500	Berk & Gay Furn	½	½	½
75	Bickfords pf (2½)	38½	38½	38½
200	Bliss (E W) (2)	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
200	Bohack (HC)	3	3	3
20	Bohack (HC) 1 pf	41	41	41
400	Brewst Aero (.30g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Brill A	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
100	Brown Rubber	⅛	⅛	⅛
10xd	Brillo Mfg A (2)	30¼	30¼	30¼
1xd	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
175	Canada Cem pf(2½k)	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
100	Can Marconi (.04e)	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Carnation (1a)	39	39	39
100	Carrier Corp	5½	5½	5½
200	Catalin Am (¼g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	Cessna Airc(1e)	8⅛	8	8
50	Chesebrough(4a)	77½	77½	77½
100	Chi Riv&Mch(¼e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	Cities Service	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Cit Svc pf(3g)	38	38¼	38¼
200	Claude Neon Lts	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Cleve El Illum (2½)	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
50	Solts P F Arm (2½e)	54	54	54
80	Colum G&E pf (5)	21	21	21
2100	Colum O&G	¾	¾	¾
50	Comm P Svc (2)	13½	13½	13½
1100	Conn Tel&El	2	1⅞	1⅞
200	Cons Gas Ut	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	65½	65½	65½
300	Cont Roll&Stl(½e)	10¼	10¼	10¼
300	Cont Roll Stl(½e)	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
100	Creole Pet (½a)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
300	Crocker-Wh El(.15e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Dayton Rub A (2)	23	23	23
200	Dennison Mfg (.30a)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Eagle Pich Ld (.20e)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
50	East G & F 6 pf	20½	20½	20½
400	El Bond & Sh	1	1	1
200	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	43	43	43
400	Emerson Elec (.10g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
25	Emp G & F 8 pf	136	136	136
50	Emp G & F 7 pf	128¼	127	127
70	Emp G & F 6 pf	120	118	119
100	Equity Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Fairchild En & Air	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Ford M Can A (h1)	14⅜	14¼	14¼
100	Glen Ald Coal (.60e)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
100	GodchauxSugA (3e)	29¾	29¾	29¾
200	Gray Mfg	2¼	2¼	2¼
25	Gt Atl & P nv (3e)	71	71	71
25	Gt A&P 1st pf (7	134¼	134¼	134¼
1500	Gulf Oil (1a)	27	26½	26½
20	GulfStUt5½pf(5½)	96	96	96
200	Hecla Min (½e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
25	Heyden Chem (1½e)	68¼	68¼	68¼
300	Humble Oil(¾e)	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
100	Huyler's2pf	7¼	7	7
10	Ind Svc 6% pf	14	14	14
20	Indpls P&L pf(5¼)	93	93	93
300	Ins Co N Am(2½a)	67¾	67¾	67¾
300	Int Hyd El pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Int Pap war	1-64	1-64	1-64
1600	Int Petrol(h1	10	9⅞	10
100	Int S Raz B	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Int Home Eq(.80)	7	7	7
100	Inters Hos M(1)	18	18	18
200	Jacobs (F L)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10	Jer CP&L 6 pf(19e)	68	68	68
200	K'ston Prod(.05e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Le Tourneau(2)	23½	23½	23½
200	Lehigh C&N(.65g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Lone Star Gas(.20e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	McWill Dredg(½e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
10	Mead John(3a) xd	106	106	106
100	Mich Bumper	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Mid St P Bvtc(.05e)	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	MidWestCorp(.10e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
25	Midvale(1.10e)	28	28	28
200	Minn Min&M(.80e)	39¼	39	39
200	Molybdenum(¼e)xd	4	4	4
10	Montg WardA(7)	159¾	159¾	159¾
100	Mt City Cop(¼g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Mount Prod(.60)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
50	Mount St Pow(1½)	10½	10½	10½
100	Nat Bellas Hess	7-32	7-32	7-32
100	Nat Sug Rer	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Nat Trans (½e)	10	10	10
300	Nat Tun & Mines	2½	2½	2¼
100	Nestle LeMurA(.10g)	1	1	1
50	N J Zinc (1½e)	52¼	52¼	62¼
50	NY&HonRos (.80e	13	13	13
70	NY Wat Svc pf	23¾	23¾	23¾
600	Niag Hud Pow	1¼	1⅛	1¼
125	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	60	59	59
100	Niles-Bem-P (½e)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Nor Am t&Pow	3-32	3-32	3-32
600	Nor Sta Pw A	4⅞	4¾	4¾
25	Ohio Ed pf (6)	90	90	90
10	Ohio Pow pf (4½)	107	107	107
100	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	28	28	28
200	Pantepec Oil Ven	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3100	Pennroad (¼g)	3	2⅞	3
10	xd Pa P&L $7 pf (7	86	86	86
1600	Phoenix Sec	5⅛	4⅞	5
100	Phoen Sec pf (3)	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
30	Pitts & Lake E	48	48	48
200	Pitts Pl Gl (1½e)	68½	65⅞	67⅝
100	xd Premier Gld (h.08)	⅛	⅛	⅛
120	Pug SdP&L5pf (3¾k)	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
75	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	43	42¾	42¾
50	Rya Cons (1a)	13½	13½	13½
100	Raytheon Mfg	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Republc Avia	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Richmond Rad	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Root Pet	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	Royal Type (2e)	43	43	43
100	St. Regis Pap	1½	1½	1⅛
100	St. Regis Pap pf	110	110	110
40	Scran-SBW pf	34	33¾	34
100	Segal Lock & H	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Shat Denn ¼g	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	So Penn Oil	31½	31½	31½
50	Spalding pf 4½k	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Stand C&S pf 1.60	10½	10½	10½
200	St Oil Ky	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
100	Sterl Al Prod (1¼g)	5½	5½	5½
100	Tampa El (.90e)	17½	17½	17½
400	Technicolor (¼e)	8	7⅞	7⅞
100	Trans-Lux (.05g)	¾	¾	¾
100	Tubize Chat	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Tubize Chat A (2e)	32	31¾	32
200	Unexcelled Mfg (½a)	3½	3½	3½
200	Unit Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Unit L&P pf	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
25	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	57½	57½	57½
100	Unit Specialties	4½	4½	4½
100	U S Foil B	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	U S Lines pf (.70)	6¼	6	6¼
100	UnitWallPap (.10g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1000	Utah-Idaho Sug (.15e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	Venezuel Pet	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Waco Airc (.20g)	3⅜	3½	3½
300	West Va C & C (e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
800	Wichita R Oil	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200	Wilson-Jones (⅜e)	7⅜	7¼	7¼
500	Wright Harg (h.40e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛

Total stock sales today (estimated) 30,000 shares; year ago, 88,645 shares.

Rich, High Quality Beef Steaks Seen Leaving U. S. Table

OMAHA (AP)—Those rich, high quality beef steaks are going to disappear from the American table by fall and present price ceiling regulations on meat are to blame, Guy Scudder, Secretary of the National Livestock Advisory Council, believes.

In a report to council members after Mr. Scudder returned from a Washington conference with price administration officials Mr. Scudder declared:

"I tried to explain to them that cattle could not be fed on such a basis, and that scarcity of good fed cattle would develop by fall, but they failed to grasp, or did not care to consider the situation.

"These young economists in charge lack experience, and they are trying to apply book learning, as we may call it, to a very large industry, which in a lot of cases simply will not fit."

Mr. Scudder said that because the price of feed is not regulated, the cattle producer cannot feed animals up to a good market quality and must throw cattle on the market after short feeding.

The council suggested that present ceilings be adjusted or that regulations be placed on price of feed, transportation, labor and other costs that go into production of a meat animal.

Mail Confirmations Of Wire, Radio, Phone Messages Are Barred

WASHINGTON (AP)—For reasons of national security the Office of Censorship has asked business firms and individuals to give up the practice of sending by mail confirmation copies of telegrams, cablegrams, radiograms and telephone messages between the United States and foreign countries.

Byron Price, Director of Censorship, announced that henceforth all confirmation messages found in the international mails would be returned to the sender or suppressed.

This action has been made necessary, he said, because of the danger that information of value to the enemy might be mailed abroad in the guise of ordinary confirmation messages. The large volume of cablegrams makes it impossible to check every confirmation copy against the original message as passed by censorship.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
10 Am P&L 6s 2016	95¼	95⅛	95⅛
5 Ark P&L 5s 56	106½	106½	106½
87 As Elec 4½s 53	41	40½	40½
5 As G&E 5½s 77	9	9	9
2 As T&T 5½s 55A	62	62	62
1 Atlan Gas Lt 4½s 55	107	107	107
3 Birm El 4½s 68	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	54½	54	54
23 Cities Ser 5s 69	80	79	79⅞
10 Cities Ser 5s 58	80¼	79¾	79¾
56 Cities Ser 5s 50	80¼	80	80
5 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	77⅜	76½	76⅞
7 Cont G&E 5s 58 A	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 Cudahy Pack 3¾s255	101½	101½	101½
15 East G&F 4s 56 A	83	82½	82½
21 Elec P&L 5s 2030	80	79⅞	80
1 Empire Dis E 5s 52	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Fle P&L 5s 54	103¾	103¾	103¾
14 Gatineal Pow 3¾s 69	86⅞	86⅝	86⅞
1 Gen Pub Ut 6½s 56	100½	100½	100½
13 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	89⅞	89½	89½
3 Great Nor P 5s 50 st	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Hygrade Fd 6s 49 A	85	85	85
7 Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	98¾	98¼	98¼
3 Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	93⅜	93	93
3 Ill Pow & L 6s 53	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
10 Ill Pow & L 5½s 54 B	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Ind Hyd El 5s 58	101	101	101
1 Ind Svc 5s 50	78	78	78
1 Ind Svc 5s 63 A	76½	76½	76½
3 Inters Pow 6s 52	34¼	34¼	34¼
5 Inters Pow 5s 57	75	74¾	74¾
5 Jacksonv Gas 5s 42 st	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
1 Kan Pow & Lt 3½s 69	111½	111½	111½
2 Metro Ed 4s 71	109½	109½	109½
1 Midland Val 5s 43	60	60	60
5 Minn P&L 5s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Miss P&L 5s 57	102½	102½	102½
15 N Eng G&E 5s 50	45⅝	45¼	45¼
4 N Enug Pow 5½s 54	72½	72½	72½
5 Nor Ind P S 3¾s 69	107½	107½	107½
1 Ohio Pow 3¾s 68	107½	107½	107½
2 Pac P&L 5s 55	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	101½	101½	101½
3 Pub Sv Ind 4s 69A	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
26 Pud Sd P&L 5½s 49	101	100¾	100¾
8 Pud SdP&L4½s50D	99	99	99
1 Queens Bor G 5½s 52	80	80	80
10 Scullin Stl 3s 51	78	78	78
2 South Car Pow 5s 57	102½	102½	102¼
1 So Cal Gas 3¼s 70	104	104	104
1 So'wes G&E 3¼s 70	105	105	105
3 Stand G&E 6s 48 st	54¼	54¼	54¼
1 Stand P&L 6s 57	54½	54½	54½
2 Tex El 5s 60	106½	106½	106½
1 Twin CRT 5½s52A	75	75	75
8 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	88	88	88
6 West Pa El 5s 2030	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
Foreign Bonds			
52 Russian 5½s 1919	1¾	1¾	1¾
56 Russ 5½s 1921	1¾	1½	1½

Total bond sales today estimated 610,000 shares; year ago, 1,082,000 shares.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Closing Prices Odd Lots, Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Closing Prices

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
108¼	104	Abbott 4% pf (4)	20	108	108	108	Jun10
43	31	Abr Str (2½e)	70	31	31	31	M'y21
68	61	Ala & Vicks (6)	50	64	64	64	Jun 4
94¾	81½	Alb & Sus (9)	10	81½	81½	81½	Jun11
73¾	73¾	Alleg&West (6)	30	72	72	72	M'r14
47	38¾	Am Bk N pf (3)	100	42½	42½	42½	
130¾	120	Am B S pf (5¼)	80	125	125	125	
15	15	Am Coal (2g)	20	17½	17½	17½	M'r26
98½	92	Am CS 6% pf (6)	10	96	96	96	Jun 8
40	35½	Am Inv Ill pf 2½	20	39	39	39	Jun10
119	113½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	10	115	115	115	M'y27
26⅜	21⅜	Am News (1.80)	50	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	
165	145	Am R & S pf (7)	60	145	145	145	Apr28
159	52⅞	Am R M pf (4½)	*30	54¾	54½	54¾	+ ⅛
35½	24	Am Ship Bldg 1e	50	28½	28½	28½	Jun 9
144	136½	Am Snuff pf (6)	10	136½	136½	136½	Jun11
30	24¾	AnaconW&C ½e	10	25½	25½	25½	— ½
112½	107	Anchor HGpf(5)	10	108	108	108	M'y28
80	79	Artloom pf (7)	30	80	80	80	M'y27
97	81¾	As Inv pf (5)	50	97	97	97	
116	111	Atlas P pf (5)	30	113¼	113	113	Jun10
22	15½	Austin Nich pr A	40	20	18¾	20	+1¼
31⅜	22	Bang & Ar pf	10	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	Jun11
30	24⅞	Barker pf (2¾)	70	25½	25½	25½	M'y22
15	13	Belgium N R pf	10	13	13	13	M'y20
30	23½	Beech Cr RR (2)	10	25	25	25	Jun 9
12	8	Bloom'dale.47½e	20	9	9	9	M'y20
70	65¼	Blumen pf 12¼g	50	65¼	65¼	65¼	Apr28
95½	72	Bon Ami A (4a)	40	79	79	79	
40¾	30⅜	Bon Ami B 2½a	10	34¾	34¾	34¾	Jun10
112½	103¼	Bucy-E 7%pf(7)	10	106¼	106¼	106¼	+1¾
66	47¾	Budd Mfg pf	20	48⅞	48¾	48⅞	+ ⅛
24¼	18	Bush T B pf ¾k	40	20½	20	20½	Jun 5
95	77	Byers pf (9.80k)	10	77	77	77	Jun11
32	30	Canad Sou Ry(3)	20	29½	29½	29½	Jun10
37	32	Cap Ad pf A (3)	40	33	33	33	M'y11
89	77	Caro C&O (5)	10	82	82	82	Jun11
122½	117	Case (JI) pf (7)	*40	120¼	120¼	120¼	Jun11
93	82	Celanese 5pf (5)	60	90	90	90	
120⅜	110	Celan pr pf (7)	120	119	119	119	—1
94½	77	Celanese 7 pf (7)	80	82½	82⅛	82½	+ ¼
71½	66	Celotex C pf (5)	40	69¾	69¾	69¾	Jun 5
110	90	Cent I L pf (4½)	20	94½	94½	94½	
92	85	Cent Rib pf (7)	10	90	90	90	M'y13
29	23¼	Cert-teed 6% pf	130	25	24½	25½	+ ⅝
100	93	Cham P&F pf (6)	10	99	99	99	Jun 4
25	20	Chile Cop (1e)	10	20	20	20	M'y28
96½	92	City I&F pf (6½)	10	94	94	94	
34	34	City Inv	40	34	34	34	M'y 7
84¼	77⅜	Cleve&Pitt(3½)	10	78	78	78	Jun11
50	47	Cleve & Pitt spl 2	10	47	47	47	M'y 2
112	107½	Cleve El 1pf(4½)	*40	107½	107½	107½	+ ¼
100	95¾	Cleve Gr Bpf (5)	10	100	100	100	Jun10
139	139	CCC & St L (10)	10	139	139	139	Apr26
72	67¾	CCC &StL pf (5)	10	67¾	67¾	67¾	Apr17
143½	139	Cluett Pea pf (7)	10	143	143	143	Jun 2
470	470	Coca-C Int (.90g)	20	470	470	470	Feb25
105	96	Collins&A pf (5)	40	99	99	99	Jun 2
1¼	⅝	Col & South	40	¾	¾	¾	Jun10
2½	1½	Col & South 1 pf	120	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2	1	Col & South 2 pf	110	1	1	1	M'y19
45½	32	Col G&E 5% pf 5	120	33	32	33	Jun 5
§72	58½	Col G&E5pfB(5)	20	62	62	62	Oct
89	75	Con Cig pf (7)	30	78	78	78	Jun10
97¾	83	Cons C pr pf (6½)	10	89¾	89¾	89¾	Jun 9
33¾	25⅜	Corn Ex (2.40)	160	30	29¼	29¼	—1⅜
174	159	Corn Prod pf (7)	30	167½	167½	167½	Jun11
95⅞	87⅛	Crane cv pf (5)	30	87½	87½	87½	Jun10
§45½	40	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	4	42¼	41⅛	43¼	A'g 5
88½	77¾	Crown Zel pf (5)	130	78	77½	77½	Jun 8
13¾	10	Cuba RR pf	50	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jun11
140	120	Cuban-ASpf3½k	*530	90	88½	88½	+ ¼
98	90	Cuneo Pr pf 4½	50	93	93	93	Jun 5
18¼	14	Curtis P pf (¾g)	10	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jun11
86	80	Cush' 7%pf 1¾k	10	86	86	86	Apr30
56	44	Cushman $8 pf	10	56	56	56	Jun 3
110	102	Day P&L pf (4½	10	107	107	107	Jun11
§45½	45½	Det Hills (4)	100	45½	45½	45½	M'r18
21	14	Devoe&Ray (1)	70	18	17¾	17¾	Jun10
36	32¼	Dix-Vor A (2½)	10	35	35	35	Jun11
117½	112	Duplan C pf (8)	50	117½	117½	117½	Jun 6
116½	111½	Duq L 1 pf (5)	*10	116	116	116	+ ⅞
176	170	East Kod pf (6)	10	173	173	173	Jun11
111½	107⅜	End-John pf (5)	10	111½	111½	111½	Jun 8
83	47½	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	10	54	54	54	Jun 8
§75	75	Erie&Pitts(3½)	10	75	75	75	Feb28
93	73½	Fed Light pf (6)	10	74½	74½	74½	M'y26
11	8¼	Filene's Sons (1)	30	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'y 1
36⅜	30	Follansbee pf (5)	20	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	Jun11
§107½	103½	Food M pf (4½)	20	103½	103½	103½	N'v25
134½	114	Foster pf (3½k)	10	116	116	116	—3
45	40	Frank Simon pf	10	45	45	45	M'y27
94½	85½	Fruehauf pf (5)	130	88	86	88	M'y21
21	16	Gamewell (2e)	70	17	16¾	17	
119	106	Gen Bak pf (8)	20	112½	112½	112½	+ ½
127	120	Gen Cig pf (7)	50	125	125	125	Jun11
102	61	Gen G&E cv pf	10	75	75	75	+7
131½	122	Gen Mills 5pf(5)	30	126¾	126¾	126¾	
109½	105	Gen Pr Ink pf(6)	10	105	105	105	Jun 8
107½	101	Gen Ry Sig pf(6)	10	107	107	107	Jun 8
79½	55½	Gen St Cast pf 3k	50	55½	55¼	55⅜	⅛ —
110	108⅛	Gen Time pf (6)	30	108½	108½	108½	M'y22
82	74	Gold & Stk T (6)	10	76	76	76	Jun 4
67	58	Goth Hos pf (7)	30	60	60	60	Jun 4
143	130	Gt W Sug pf (7)	40	134	134	134	Jun 5
52	50½	Green B & W (5)	10	51	51	51	M'y19
76	48¾	Guantan Sug pf	70	63	62	63	+1½
33	29	Hack pf A (1¾)	40	32	32	32	+ ⅛
106¾	95	Hamil W pf (6)	10	98	98	98	M'y22
104	98	Hanna $5 pf (5)	200	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	— ¼
146	126	Harb-W pf (6)	20	129½	129	129½	Jun10
88	80	Hat Corp pf(6½)	20	88	88	88	M'y12
158	141½	Helme pf (7)	20	149	149	149	M'y22
132	125	Hercules pf (6)	20	128½	128½	128½	Jun 9
115	113	Holly Sug pf (7)	10	111½	111½	111½	Feb27
42	32¼	Ill Cen LL (4)	30	37	36¼	36¼	Jun 9
157	155	Ing Rand pf (6)	10	155	155	155	M'y13
111½	103	Inter C pf (6)	20	110	110	110	Jun 9
46¾	41	Int R C A pf 2½k	10	41	41	41	Jun11
95	88¼	Int Dept S pf (7)	20	89½	89½	89½	M'y27
32	127	Island C pf (6)	20	129¼	129¼	129¼	Jun 4
125½	122	John-Man pf (7)	20	125½	125½	125½	M'y21
120¼	117	Kan CP pf B (6)	10	119	119	119	M'y19
100½	87	Kaufman pf (5)	10	85	85	85	M'y20
99	99	Keith-A-O pf(7)	20	100	100	100	M'y23
105¼	100	Kendall pf (6a)	20	100	100	100	Jun 4
40½	33	Kinney $5pf 2½k	50	33½	33½	33½	
13	7½	Laclede Gas	10	9½	9½	9½	Jun11
39½	21½	Laclede Gas pf	10	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
113	106⅛	Lehigh 4% pf (4)	*20	107	107	107	Jun11
149	128	Lorillard pf (7)	30	138	138	138	Jun11
131	124	MacAnd pf (6)	10	124	124	124	M'y19
9¼	4¾	Mar St Ry pr pf	370	8	8	8	
176	162	Math Alk pf (7)	100	162	162	162	Apr22
90⅛	76	Maytag 1 pf (6)	50	76	76	76	Jun10
108	92½	McLellan pf (6)	10	93	93	93	Jun 6
177	69¾	Mead Cor pf (6)	10	69	69	69	—1
126⅞	22½	Mengel 5 pf 2½	50	24¼	24	24¼	Jun11
101	88¼	Mid Stl 1 pf (8)	10	98	98	98	Jun10
107½	103½	Minn-H pf B (4)	10	105	105	105	Jun 5
17½	110	Monsan pf (4½)	10	112½	112½	112½	Jun 6
119	112	Monsan pf B 4½	50	114	114	114	Jun 4
110¾	102½	Monsanto pfC(4)	10	107	107	107	
29⅜	16½	Morris&Es (3⅞)	20	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜
63	50	Mullins pf (6½k)	120	56	56	56	
111½	106¼	Murphy pf (5)	20	106¼	106¼	106¼	Jun 9
24½	16½	Nash Ch&St (2g)	50	17	17	17	
72	60	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	20	70	70	70	+ ¾
146	129	Nat Ld pf B (6)	30	133	133	133	+ ½
70	52	Nat S 6 pf (1½k)	10	54	54	54	
75	70½	Neisner pf (4¾)	20	70¾	70½	70½	Jun 1
109	104	Newb'y 5% pf(5)	30	106¼	106¼	106¼	Jun10
110	61	NY&Harlem (5)	*20	68	68	68	+1½
109	80	NY & Har pf (5)	10	80	80	80	M'y20
54	31	NY Lack&W (5)	20	31½	31½	31½	M'y29
115	108	Nor&Wes pf (4)	50	110⅛	110	110	Jun11
96	85½	Northern Cen(4)	40	89½	89½	89½	Jun 2
38	31½	Northwest T (3)	20	34½	34	34½	Jun11
27	20	Nor T&R pf 1.31k	27	25½	25½	25½	Jun 9
79	59	Omnibus pf (8)	50	75	74	75	Jun10
142	132	Otis Elev pf (6)	10	136½	136½	136½	Jun 8
48	42½	Outlet Co (2½e)	90	43½	42½	42½	Jun10
§120	120	Outlet pf (2½e)	10	120	120	120	M'r26
6¼	4½	Pacific Coast	20	5	5	5	Jun10
21¼	16	Pac Coast 1 pf	10	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jun 5
13	9¼	Pac Coast 2 pf	20	11½	11½	11½	
101	75	Pac T & T (7)	20	85	84	84	—1
48	121	Pac T & T pf (6)	170	140½	140½	140½	Jun 1
100	90	Paraffine pf (4)	10	90	90	90	M'r 6
108½	104	Penn Gl pf (5)	20	104	104	104	M'y 4
29⅞	18¼	Pere Marq pf	10	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jun11
51¾	36	Pere Marq pr pf	20	36¼	36¼	36¼	
76¾	49	Phila Co pf (6)	20	56¾	56¾	56¾	
78	65	Phil-Jon pf 3½k	250	65	65	65	M'y 6
56	43	Phoenix H pf 7k	10	51	51	51	Jun11
§78	37½	Pirelli (4.675e)	100	37½	37½	47½	Jul 3
§109¾	109¾	Pitt CC&StL(5)	50	109¾	109¾	109¾	Oct 9
68	58½	Pitt Coke pf (5)	40	59	58½	58½	Jun11
165	165	Pitt Ft Wayne(7)	10	165	165	165	Feb19
75	165	Pitt Ft W pf (7)	10	165	165	165	M'y23
61	47½	Pitt Stl pf B	20	50	50	50	M'y27
33½	21	Pitt Steel 5% pf	10	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
70	60	Pitt St pr pf 5½k	10	61	61	61	Jun11
1940	Sale	PittY&A pf (7)	20	164	164	164	M'r31
119	115	Proc & G pf (5)	20	118	118	118	
123	99	P S NJ 8% pf (8)	20	104	104	104	+1
3⅜	2½	RR Sec Ill C Stk	70	3	3	3	Jun11
55	39	Real Silk pf (4k)	20	55	55	55	Jun 8
16¼	11	Reis & Co 1 pf	20	12½	12½	12½	M'y27
48	38¼	Rens & Sar (8)	10	42	42	42	Jun 4
100½	94½	Rep Stl cv pf (6)	100	95	95	95	+ ½
129⅜	106½	RevC&Bpf 10½k	70	106½	106½	106½	Jun11
74	54	RevC&B5¼pf5¼	40	55	54	54	M'y22
85¼	75⅛	Rey Met pf (5½)	20	77¼	77⅛	77⅛	Jun10
54	35	Rey Tob (.85e)	10	40	40	40	Jun28
47	34½	Rustless pf (2½)	10	34½	34½	34½	M'y13
110	106	Safe S 5% pf (5)	100	108½	108	108½	Jun11
4¼	2	St L Southwest	40	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	M'r24
6½	5	St L South pf	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'r23
116	112⅞	Scott P pf (4½)	100	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	Jun 4
109½	106½	Scott P $4 pf (4)	10	108	108	108	+ ⅛
60	53	Sharon Stl pf (5)	10	54	54	54	Jun10
34	30¼	Sheaffer Pen(2a)	10	31¼	31¼	31¼	M'y27
100	65	Sloss-Shef(1½e)	10	69	69	69	M'y 8
112	110	Sloss-Shef pf (6)	40	111½	111½	111½	M'y 9
144¾	126	So P R Sug pf(8)	30	131	131	131	Jun 9
§69	60	Spear pf (5½)	90	65	65	65	N'v18
60	49	Spicer M pf A(3)	10	57½	57½	57½	Jun 9
45½	35	Spiegel pf (4½)	40	40	40	40	Jun11
114	108¼	Square D pf (5)	10	110	110	110	Jun11
126	116⅜	Sun Oil pf A 4½	10	121¾	121¾	121¾	— ⅛
33½	32	Tal ptc pf (2¾)	30	32½	32	32	Jun 2
50	41	The Fair pf	80	45½	45½	45½	M'y22
34¾	30	Therm pf (3)	10	32	32	32	M'y19
67½	59¾	Tri-Cont pf (6)	20	61	61	61	Jun10
40¾	21¼	Twin City R T pf	10	33½	33½	33½	
108	100½	Un E Mo4½pf4½	40	104	104	104	Jun10
112¾	108	Un El Mo pf (5)	40	110½	110½	110½	Jun11
112	104¾	United Bis pf (5)	10	107	107	107	
50	34½	Un Dye pf 3½k	20	40½	40½	40½	+1
87	77½	US & F S pf (6)	10	79	79	70	—2
25½	17	US Distribut pf	100	24¾	24½	24½	+ ⅝
172	159	US Gyps pf (7)	30	166	166	166	Jun11
39⅞	34¼	US H M pf (2¾)	10	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	M'r 28
46½	39¾	US Tob pf (1¾)	50	43	43	43	—1
52½	41½	Univ Leaf T (4a)	20	47½	47½	47½	
150½	144	Univ L T pf (8)	10	143	143	143	Jun 4
159	147	Univ Pict 1pf 4½	10	149	149	149	
29¾	22	Vadsco Sales pf	10	25½	25½	25½	Jun 9
115¼	112½	Van Raal 1 pf(7)	20	115	115	115	— ¼
55	53¼	Vick Sh&Pac (5)	140	53½	53½	53½	Feb19
§66	66	Vic Sh pf (5)	20	66	66	66	A'g 20
115½	111	Va El&P $6pf(6)	10	112½	112½	112½	Jun 4
19	14	Va Iron C&C pf	20	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jun 8
96⅛	75	Vulcan Det 4½e	10	76	76	76	Jun 5
138	120	Vulcan D pf (7)	10	125	125	125	Apr30
74	65	Warner pf (.96k)	200	70	68¾	70	Jun 6
24¾	19	Warren B cv pf	70	23	22¾	23	Jun 9
§80	80	Webster E pf	20	80	80	80	Feb24
91	34	West P El A (7)	30	47	47	47	Jun11
104	41½	West PE 7%pf(7)	10	65	65	65	Jun10
93	38	West PE 6%pf(6)	10	56	56	56	Jun 9
113½	102	W Penn P pf 4½	10	106¼	106¼	106¼	— ¼
127	117⅛	West E&Mpf3½a	10	120	120	120	Jun 4
106½	100½	Westv C pf (4½)	210	101	101	101	— ½
50	50	Wheel & L E (4)	30	50	50	50	Apr20
93	88	Wheel&Lpf(5½)	20	91½	91½	91½	Apr 6
69½	59	Wheel pr pf (5)	10	62½	62½	62½	Jun10
107½	107½	Wisc El P pf (6)	10	107½	107½	107½	Jun 1
120	118½	Worth P&M pf A	10	118½	118½	118½	M'y27
117	111	Worth P&M pf B	20	118½	118½	118½	M'r25
104	82	Wright Aero (8g)	40	82½	82½	82½	Jun11
120¼	111½	Yell T 7% pf (7)	120	115½	114¾	114¾	Jun 9

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) Paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; §1941 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Wheat Prices Up On Move in Senate

CHICAGO, June 11 (AP)—Rising as much as 2 cents a bushel again today, wheat prices reached highs for the past two weeks as the market found renewed strength in the Senate Agriculture Committee's recommendation favoring legislation that would require crop loans at full parity this year.

The 1942 wheat loan rate has already been announced at 85 per cent of parity, the minimum now provided by law, but grain men said no loans have been made as yet, although harvest is underway. The rate now prevailing is equivalent to $1.32 a bushel in Chicago, or almost 12 cents over the high reached by July wheat today. At 100 per cent of parity, grain men estimated the rate would be equal to more than $1.50 in Chicago.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon June 12

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling:			
Cables‡	$4.04	$4.04	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	§
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso¶‡	.2356	.2358	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶‡	.0520	.0520	.2052
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.5350	.5350	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3037	.3037	.6180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9000	.9000	1.693
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

†Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed, new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. xNominal.

Farm Problem in California

SAN FRANCISCO—The farm labor problem in California is expected to become acute by the time the September harvest peak is reached, according to the Business Outlook published by Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco. The figures of the Federal-State crop reporting service shows that on April 1, there were approximately 275,000 farm workers (including family workers) in the State, 21 per cent less than the estimated demand.

Boston Stocks

June 12

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
2.00	Bos Edison	23½	23¼	23⅜	23¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	57⅞	57¼	57¼	57⅜
..	East Bos Land	90c	90c	90c	95c
1.50cd	*East Gas F pf	19¾	19¾	19¾	21
4.50	*E Gas & F pr pf	45	45	45	46
3.00cd	E M SR 1st pf	83	83	83	83
2.50	First Nat Stors	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	31¼
.25d	Gilchrist	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
..	Hath Bak A	2	2	2	2
.75b	Loew's Boston	13½	13½	13½	13¼
..	Maine Cent	3	3	3	3
3.25d	N E Tel & Tel	88½	88¼	88¼	88¼
..	North Butte	30c	29c	29c	33c
.30d	Shawmut Asso	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
.90d	Torrington	28¾	28½	28¾	24¾
4.00b	Unit Shoe M	58¼	58¼	58¼	58½
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	42½	42½	42½	42½

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Navy's Report on Battle of Coral Sea

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—The text of the Navy Department communiqué disclosing details of the Coral Sea battle:

1. The Battle of Midway now makes it possible to release information with regard to the battle of the Coral Sea. Holding up this information gave to our Navy security which was a cornerstone in building for the Midway victory.

2. In early March the Japanese were observed to be concentrating transports and combatant ships in the ports of Salamaua and Lae on the Island of New Guinea, apparently in preparation for an assault on Port Moresby on the south coast of the same island. The occupation of Port Moresby would have afforded the enemy a strategically located advance base from which promptly to make further attacks on Northern Australia.

3. For some time the bases at Salamaua and Lae had been subjected to air attacks by United States and Australian shore-based aircraft from Australia. On March 10 a number of aircraft from a Pacific Fleet Task Force, under the command of Vice Admiral Wilson Brown, joined these shore-based planes in very successful attacks on shipping and shore installations at the enemy bases. As announced in Navy Department communiqué Number 57 of March 18, this attack resulted in the following damage to the enemy: the sinking of or damage to more than 20 Japanese ships and heavy damage to shore installations.

The resulting disruption of Japanese plans delayed for two months any attempt of the enemy to advance by sea to the southward. The attacking force was described in the communiqué as American and Australian-island based forces, since the participation of our carriers in that action had still not been discovered by the enemy.

Enemy Concentration Reported

4. During April our Army reconnaissance planes reported that the enemy was once again concentrating transports, and the supporting elements, including aircraft from carriers and shore bases, preparatory to an attempt to advance into the Solomon and Louisiade Islands. In early May these advances were actually begun. Bases for land planes in both of these groups of islands were seized by the Japanese and the entire northern portion of the Coral Sea was subjected to daily reconnaissance by enemy shore-based aircraft.

5. On May 4 a Task Force of the Pacific Fleet under the command of Rear Admiral Frank J. Fletcher found a part of this Japanese invasion fleet at anchor in and near the harbor of Tulagi, the capital of Florida Island in the Solomon group. In spite of the excellent Japanese air reconnaissance facilities, Admiral Fletcher's attack caught the Japanese forces completely by surprise and all but annihilated them. A few ships managed to get under way, but most of these were severely crippled and some were later beached to prevent their sinking.

The results of the engagement as announced in Navy Department communiqué Number 77 of May 7 were as follows: The sinking of or damage to 12 Japanese vessels and the destruction of six aircraft. Our entire loss amounted to but three aircraft. On the following day a large four-engined flying boat was intercepted by our forces and shot down.

Another Heavy Blow

6. On May 7 Admiral Fletcher's aircraft struck the main body of the Japanese force in the Louisiade Archipelago off Misima. The new Japanese aircraft carrier, Ryukaku, and a heavy cruiser were sunk. Fifteen bomb hits and ten torpedo hits were recorded scored on the Ryukaku which was turning into the wind, to launch her aircraft when thus blasted. She sank in a few minutes with most of her planes on board. The enemy counterattack which followed was fought off successfully. During this day's fighting more than 25 enemy aircraft were shot down as compared to our loss of six. Shore-based Army aircraft from Australia assisted in reconnaissance both before and during these attacks and added their fire-power to that of the attacking naval planes.

7. During the afternoon of May 7 Japanese aircraft located and bombed the U. S. tanker Neosho and its accompanying destroyer the U. S. Sims in the Coral Sea. The Sims was sunk during the attack and the Neosho sank several days later as a result of the damage received during the bombing. A large part of the personnel from the Neosho and Sims were rescued and have reached port. The next of kin of casualties are being notified.

8. On May 8 the same task force again carried the attack to the enemy and succeeded in inflicting serious damage on a second Japanese carrier, the Shokaku, which was left ablaze as a result of bomb and torpedo hits.

Lexington Sunk

9. During this same engagement the enemy launched a counterattack with aircraft while our planes were still attacking. The principal target was the U. S. S. aircraft carrier Lexington, Flagship of Rear Admiral A. W. Fitch. In spite of skillful handling, all available fighter protection and antiaircraft defense, the Lexington was hit by two torpedoes and at least two bombs and was further damaged by several near misses.

These attacks were the last action in the battle of the Coral Sea. The crew of the Lexington succeeded in putting out the fires and recovering her aircraft. Several hours after the battle, while steaming at 20 knots, a terrific internal explosion rocked the Lexington causing serious fires to break out in many parts of the ship. It was first thought that the explosion was the result of a "sleeper" bomb. Investigation revealed, however, that the probable cause was the ignition of gasoline vapors which resulted from leaks in ruptured gasoline lines in closed compartments below decks.

10. The crew fought heroically for more than five hours to save the ship, but were at great disadvantage because the explosion had damaged much of the fire-fighting equipment. Destroyers were sent alongside to assist with their pumps, fire hose and chemical fire-fighting equipment. The wounded were transferred from the burning carrier to the destroyers alongside. Finally, with all machinery disabled, the ship stopped, and flames enveloping nearly her entire length, it became apparent that any further attempt to save her was futile and the Captain ordered the crew to "abandon ship." Men slid down lines from the carrier's decks to boats from other ships, while some crawled aboard life rafts and rubber boats.

11. Ninety-two per cent of the entire ship's company were rescued and have reached port safely. The only casualties were the result of the battle or the explosion and the resulting fire. The last man to leave his ship was the commanding officer, Capt. F. C. Sherman. As he slid to safety down a line from the deck into the water the torpedo warhead locker of the Lexington exploded. After all men in the water had been rescued, the Lexington sank with a final detonation which shook near-by ships.

12. The attack on Salamaua and Lae and the Battle of the Coral Sea resulted in the disruption of two Japanese attempts to advance to the southeastward of New Guinea and cost them a total of more than 15 ships sunk, including:

1 aircraft carrier
3 heavy cruisers
1 light cruiser
2 destroyers

Several transport and small vessels and severe damage to any additional cruisers and one destroyer, and severe damage to more than 20 ships including one carrier, three cruisers, two aircraft tenders, three destroyers and the loss of more than 100 aircraft.

13. The Lexington, Neosho and Sims were the only United States vessels lost as a result of the action in the Coral Sea and only minor damage was suffered by other vessels. The next of kin of all casualties in these ships are being notified as information is received.

Tugwell Replies To Attacks on His Administration

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, June 12 (AP)—Gov. Rexford G. Tugwell took the first public notice of recent attacks on his administration of Puerto Rico with a vigorous attack yesterday upon creators of "a fictitious, artificial turmoil" who he charged are seeking "to establish Naziism within the very tissues of democracy."

Gov. Tugwell, making the last of three radio addresses to the people, also hinted at "a great thing" he said was "in store" for Puerto Ricans—something which, he said, "Puerto Ricans always have universally desired."

He did not elaborate on this. Some observers thought it might mean that Puerto Ricans would be permitted to choose between independence or statehood after the war, while others thought it more likely that there might be an early change of the statutes to permit Puerto Ricans to elect their Governor.

Believes Prayer Restored Her Home

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP) — To "all those good people who have come to my aid," Mrs. Gertrude McMahon offered a prayer last night and then sat down with 11 of her 16 children to a special dinner for, after weeks of doubt, they knew they would have a roof over their heads.

"I'll remember this date for a long time because it's the date when I finally have my home back again for my family," said the widow of a City fireman whose little Bronx house was saved from the auctioneer's hammer.

Mrs. McMahon, who has two sons in the Navy, said that since foreclosure proceedings began because she was more than $700 behind in her mortgage payments, she had prayed constantly. Neighbors and friends contributed necessary funds.

Policemen Request 'Essential' Status

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—The International Association of Police Chiefs proposed to Manpower Chairman Paul V. McNutt yesterday that police service be declared an essential wartime function, in an effort to curb what the association termed "stripping" of police forces by operations of the draft.

Capt. Donald S. Leonard of the Michigan State Police, association President, emphasized that "we are not asking for blanket deferment of policemen, but a declaration that police service is essential."

With such an enunciation by the Manpower Commission, he explained, police chiefs then could go before local draft boards to establish that individual policemen were performing wartime functions and should be deferred from military service.

Sarasota Bay Crash Kills 8 Army Fliers

SARASOTA, Fla., June 12 (AP)—Eight Army fliers were killed and two injured early today when a four-engined bomber crashed into Sarasota Bay.

Maj. Gardiner Fiske, Sarasota air base intelligence officer, said the heavy ship had cleared the runway on a pre-dawn training flight and gone about a mile when it went out of control. It landed on its back in a foot and a half of water about 200 feet from shore, and two of the crew were pulled from the wreckage with only minor injuries.

Major Fiske said identities had not been fully established and the crew list was withheld temporarily.

Probably It's Bobbed Hair For All the Waacs

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa, June 12 (AP)—Bobbed hair may be the official fashion of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

WAAC training school officers here said hair dress standards have not yet been finally established for the corps in Washington but they expressed belief that the girls may be required to shear all tresses at the collar-line level.

"A neat and not unmilitary appearance will be the objective," one officer said.

Civilian Employment In Government Rising

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—Civilian employment in the executive branch of the federal government was 2,011,848 at the end of April, the Civil Service Commission reported today.

The total represented an increase of 85,774 during the month. It was 1,194,088 more than the first World War peak and well over double the peak reached prior to the start of war in Europe in 1939.

Max Gordon Making Film, Offers Success Formula

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Max Gordon has put "My Sister Eileen" before the cameras at Columbia Studios.

Although he is a successful New York producer, Mr. Gordon's first attempt at picture making was—although an artistic success—a flop at the box-office. This was Robert Sherwood's "Abe Lincoln in Illinois."

This time he is not looking for an artistic success. Therefore, he doesn't anticipate any lack of support at the box-office.

"People want to laugh, and 'My Sister Eileen' is designed to make them laugh," he says. "That's all there is to having a box-office picture."

Of course, he had assured financial success to the playwright and in some measure to himself when the play was sold to the picture people; for it brought the sum of $225,000 before a script was written or a camera turned.

Mr. Aherne, who has been announced for the leading male role, is due to go into "Salute to Sahara" almost any day, and it now appears that he will not be in "Eileen." Columbia has chosen Janet Blair for the name role in the picture, and Miss Blair is still somewhat untried, although she has had what is known here as exceedingly "good publicity." Her film career up to now has consisted of parts in three B pictures. Still, the company is confident it has in her a potential box-office winner.

The main burden of the picture will be carried by Rosalind Russell, who has recently been put under contract by Columbia. Miss Russell plays the older sister, a role once mentioned for Jean Arthur. Miss Arthur, however, will shortly be making pictures at RKO with her producer husband.

The stage setting for "My Sister Eileen" was a basement apartment, and the action never moved from there. In the picture, places and scenes mentioned in dialogue will be shown, and there will be about 19 sets besides the apartment.

There was some idea at one time of keeping all the action in the original setting, it is said, but the memory of "Street Scene" as a picture somewhat dashed the hope that this would be well received; and anyway, Al Hall, who is directing, likes space for his camera to move about. It was also felt that the additional sets would return the story line somewhat to the original feeling of Miss McKenney's New Yorker stories, which had to be telescoped for the stage. The first screen adaptation was made by the authors of the play, Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields, but other writers have been called in since, and there will be additional writing credits on the screen.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

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BROWN AND STILL STREET, BROOKLINE "Single house" apartments. Brand new 3-4-5 rooms ready for occupancy. Spacious grounds facing park. Complete apartment service. Three minutes walk to Beacon Street car-line, shopping, etc. Apply to STILLINGTON GARDENS, #2 Still Street, Brookline, Mass. ASP. 5466

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Attractive 3-rm. apt., all conveniences, including refrigerator and elevator; owner on premises. 605 Pavonia Ave.

NEW 5-room single home, large storage facilities upstairs; $60 monthly. Splendid 6-room upper apt., heated, including domestic hot water, $55 monthly. Brown & Benson, 300 Crescent St., Waltham 4900. (Mass.)

DESIRABLE FURNISHED 7 ROOM APT. in Brighton, Mass. Adults preferred. Call ASP. 9470, mornings.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

N. Y. C., 227 East 57th (Apt. 12-E)—Beautifully furnished one room, kitchenette; immediate occupancy. PL 8-0777 or EL 5-5281.

N. Y. C., 370 West End Ave. (Apt. 2-B)—Unusually attractive one-room furnished apartment including kitchen, bath and complete service; July-August; moderate rental. TR. 7-1550.

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N. Y. C., 72nd West (Central Park) June-Aug. —2-room apt., beautifully furn.; conv. church, transits. References. Reasonable. EN. 2-6562.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

SUMMER AT CAPE COD
Completely furnished running water, electricity, heatolator fireplace, screened porch, bath, gas stove; warm-water bathing; seasonal, monthly rental. Pinewold, Box 212, West Dennis, Massachusetts.

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REST, study, excellent food, 3 baths; loving hospitalities, beautiful surroundings; open all year; restricted; $15; booklets. Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa.

VOTER HILL FARM—Elevation 1000 ft.; all modern conveniences; large, airy rooms; excellent home cooking; plenty of fresh vegetables and milk; booklets. MRS. ARTHUR VOTER, West Farmington, Maine.

FOR SALE

MAINE—Modern store building, with lovely lake-view apartment; $6500. FRED W. ROWELL, 75 Main St., Norway, Maine.

FOR SALE OR RENT

AT SOUTH DUXBURY, MASS., overlooking Plymouth Bay, fully equipped Cape Cod cottage; private bathing; also small 5-room house for July rental. Mrs. Ward Foote, Dux. 639.

HOMES TO SHARE

WESTCHESTER, on Putnam Railroad; lady to share country cabin on hill in small community with good inn 2 minutes away by foot. Write Box A-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS., 46 Green St.—Lovely corner room, running water, large porches and grounds; care if needed. LON. 9825.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Avenue.

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100 MILES from Boston; 3 acres; 9-room house, excellent condition, insulated, 3 baths, lavatory, fireplaces, screened porches, town water, oil heat, electricity; garage, barn; near depot and schools; price $10,000. E. H. HAMP, Andover, N. H.

BELLAIRE, N. Y., 111-15 212th St.—6 rooms and bath, finished room in attic; sun porch, coal furnace; garage; near high school, walking distance railroad station. Freeport 7063.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office available 3 afternoons, $12.50, or 3 full days, $25 per month. PE. 6-3953.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake in Litchfield Hills; 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests; game room, tennis, lake sports, golf, riding near by; $23-$33; folder; restricted.
MR. and MRS. EDWIN F. ENGLE, Mgrs. Box 200, Lakeside, Connecticut

CHESLEY FARM LODGE, P. O. Dover, N. H. —Beautiful scenery, sand beach, fishing, boating; on a hill away from traffic on U. S. 4 Rt.; modern home. Tel. 1697-13. E. W. CHESLEY.

CLIFF INN, MARBLEHEAD, MASS. On the waterfront, corner Cliff and Chestnut Sts. Veranda dining. Rates $3-$5 per day. American plan. Tel. 0636.

LAKEVILLE, CONN. Ramblers Inn — Few guests accommodated in charming house in Berkshires, within walking distance of lake, movies, stores. Write for booklet.

SENECA-BRUCE LODGE and cottages, South Harwich, Cape Cod, Mass., Route 28; bus from Hyannis stops at door; rest in pleasant surroundings, country near seashore; warm-water bathing; European plan; select clientele; reservations advised. P. O. Box 44. MRS. HENRY B. HIGGINS.

WOODCLIFF LAKE, N. J.—Vacation home and commuters' retreat; reasonable. Mrs. Katherine Donges. Phone Park Ridge 691-M.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—In attractive home; conveniently located; delicious food. Call Aspinwall 8243

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 175 Newbury—1 large desirable room, twin beds, running water; business people; free parking. Call after 2 p. m.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, Entrance Hemenway St. —1 or 2 persons; transients; nr. The Christian Science Mother Church. Miss Hanscom, Ken. 1436.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner, 18 Stearns Rd.—Clean, airy, nicely furnished rooms, reasonable, in well-kept American home; parking; piazza. Longwood 8593. MRS. PORTER.

BROOKLINE—BRIGHTON, MASS. For woman desiring attractive room in apartment with all privileges. Near stores and car line. Phone Aspinwall 1845 evenings.

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N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (3-W)—Desirable location; quiet, cool; every convenience; all transportations; nr. Park and church; CO 5-9355.

N. Y. C., W. 88th—Large, bright, attractive corner room for lady; only guest. MISS HEFFNER. SC 4-7700, Extension 11-A.

N. Y. C.—Privacy, comfort; 2 rooms, single or suite, one with private shower, other semi-priv. bath. (Apt. 72) 601 W. 115th. AC. 2-8108

N. Y. C., Opp. Columbia University. Near Church—Single room with bath; new inner spring mattress. All Transits. UN. 4-1281.

N. Y. C., 230 West 79th St. (Apt. 122)—Large outside, exceptional transportation, Elevator. One or two persons. References.

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THE HILLSIDE, Holderness, N. H. Overlooking Little Squam Lake—Comfortable family inn; boating, bathing, fishing; near bus, good train service; $22-24 per week; booklet. B. C. ELLIS, Prop.

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COTUIT, CAPE COD, MASS.—For July, completely equipped summer home on water front; ocean bathing; 3 double bedrooms, 2 baths; garage with maid's room and shower. Box F-55, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WEST HARWICH, Cape Cod, Mass.—6-room Cape Cod cottage, all modern conveniences; garage, screened porch; 5-min. walk from beach, 1 mile to stores. Inquire REV. RIGGS.

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HERON ISLAND, near Boothbay Harbor, Maine—Attractively furnished 5-room cottage; pleasant neighbors; $65 monthly, $110 season. Fielitz, 49 Claremont Ave., N. Y. C. UN. 4-2972.

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(Continued)

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BEAUTY SALON offers steady position for excellent operator; hours 9-6. 1648 Blue Hill Ave., Mattapan Sq. Blu. 1520, Mass.

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LEONARD, 335 Mass. Ave., Boston. Ken. 3019.

WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Work Guaranteed.
E. B. Horn Co., 429 Washington St., Boston Est. 1839

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

PLANT NOW
Summer Annuals for Cutting
35c a dozen plants
G. O. Anderson & Sons INC.
901 Mass. Ave., Arlington Arl. 3090
242 High St., Medford Mystic 0600
Yes, we telegraph flowers

BEVERLY

CROMBIES
Beverly Flower Shop
298 Cabot Street
TEL. 989

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON—Jamaica Plain

EMERSON BEAUTY SHOPPE
Open from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.
482 Centre Street Tel. Arn. 3371

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060
A Service for Every Household

BOSTON—West Roxbury

Foster's Custom Upholstering Co.
Custom Built Furniture
Made to order
FREE ESTIMATES
YOUR OLD FURNITURE REMODELED AND RECOVERED LIKE NEW
Formerly with Paine's
PARKway 7130
1737 Centre Street, West Roxbury, Mass.

Women's and Misses' Suits, Coats and Dresses
Retail at factory prices
ROSS'
West Roxbury Mfg. Co., Inc.
5168 Washington St., West Roxbury

BRAINTREE

H. Waldecker's Greenhouses
Potted Plants and Freshly Cut Flowers for All Occasions
37 Sampson Ave. Tel. Bra 0063

Your Local Fuel Dealer
Telephone Bra. 0075-1449

WOODSUM for COAL and OIL
38 Crescent Avenue, So. Braintree

Warren Hardware & Radio
4-10 Elm Street Tel. Bra. 0246
Patronize your local store for your needs.

Alves Gift and Photo Shop
349 Washington Street
A Complete Collection of All the Desirable
Father's Day Cards

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fraser's
Has Hundreds of Exciting
Brockton Days
Values for You
This Friday and Saturday

HEADQUARTERS for SUMMER FURNITURE
Budget terms
ATHERTON'S
41 Centre St., Brockton

Storey & Co
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
BROCKTON DAYS
Friday and Saturday
Special Values
in All Departments
128 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

DEPENDABLE QUALITY
ALWAYS AT
Ralph and Ruth Baker's
Ralph E. Baker
Furniture Co.
610 Main St., Opp. Forest Ave.

The Swedish Coffee Cup
RESTAURANT
Breakfast - Luncheon - Dinner
Sandwiches and Homemade Pastry
STANLEY CARLSON, Prop.
Open at 6 in the Morning till 7 at Night
30 West Elm Street, Brockton, Mass.
Phone 9667

REMEMBER DAD on FATHER'S DAY
Buy a Gift for Him Where He Would Buy It Himself.
Free parking space in rear of store.
LINEHAN'S
Cor. Main and Pleasant Sts., Brockton

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLOWERS *for Every Occasion* *Flowers Telegraphed*
BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP
710 WASHINGTON ST.
TEL. ASP. 5604

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE *(Continued)*

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Trowbridge 5676. Hours 8 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Carry Moxie, Hoods Ice Cream Knox Gelatine, Gerber Products, and many others Nationally-advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
SAGE'S
60 Church Street Cambridge Tel. Tro. 2211
Leonard Street Belmont Bel. 4500

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2506
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

YELLOW CABS
Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
2 BAY STREET
Prompt, Courteous Service

CONCORD

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co.
INC.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel. 800

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
692-700 MAIN STREET

It is time to be planning for a fresh permanent.
We give a Harper Special as well as other kinds.
Harper Method Shop
520 Main Street
Room 17 Tel. 3430

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
North Leominster
Milk Deliveries Every Other Day. Cream, Eggs

F. A. Lane Company CLOTHIERS
Colorful, distinctive with the "Quality Look" that endures!
Clipper Craft Summer Clothes
3-piece worsted and tweed suits, $28.50
2-piece Clipper Tropical suits, $23.50
Cool light straw hats, $1.00 to $5.00

We still have chests of 1847 Rogers Silverplate
26 pieces—$34.50 52 pieces—$62.50 (tax included)
Finer Diamonds RICE & CO. F. W. RICE *Watches*
350 MAIN STREET

helen's
Summer Underwear
Cotton—Rayon—Satin and Vanity Fair, which requires no ironing.
New line of Housecoats,
381 MAIN STREET

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass.

Get Into the Swim in a New
Jantzen Swim Suit
for Men—Women—Children
WILSON'S

HAVERHILL

Get into the most comfortable summer suit.
DIXIE WEAVE
by
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX
at
GERROS' MEN'S SHOP
Opposite Post Office

Here is new comfort, new uplift beauty and new perfection of fit for "in-between" figures—in bandeaux and 2-in. banded brassieres—in "Alla-Ette" Maiden Form makes this model a little fuller than average—adds adjustable back fastenings and shoulder straps for "precision fit." $1.00-$1.50-$2.00.
Philbrook-MacKenney Shop, Inc.

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL *(Continued)*

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOLYOKE

Shop Steiger's Playland
Hundreds of Nationally Advertised Playclothes Now Ready for Your Approval.
STEIGER'S
Playland—Third Floor

Pick your favorite Spring Styles here!
Smart, New NATURAL BRIDGE SHOES
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
of every description
CARL C. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building, 598 Dwight St.

June Sale of Underthings
"Flexee" Girdles, Sizes 26-32, at $5.50
Nylon Girdles, Sizes 24 to 33, from $3.50 up
"Nemo" Foundations, Sizes to 48, at $6.50
THE LEARY SHOP
231 MAPLE STREET

LAWRENCE

JANTZEN
Bathing Suits
fit as if they were individually tailored.
Choose yours at
Cherry & Webb's

Kyanize
SUPER SERVICE HOUSE PAINT
ALLIED PAINT STORE
34 AMESBURY STREET

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Native Asparagus and Vegetables

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

LEXINGTON FRUIT MARKET
Selected Fruits
Choice Meats
All Kinds of Vegetables in Season
1751 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880

Stylist, a modern
IRONING TABLE
Light, solid and easy to operate
15"x54", priced at $3.98
Herbert M. Lawrence
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

BATEMAN'S
1785 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Bathing Suits for All the Family.
Lastex, Wools, Rayons and Beautiful Fabrics

READY'S MEN'S SHOP
Father's Day
Summer Slack Suits
Shirts, Shoes
1760 Mass. Ave. Lex. 1106

FAIR OAKS DAIRY, Inc.
R. E. DALRYMPLE, Pres. and Treas.
"Over 36 Years of Uninterrupted Service to Lexington Residents"
Distributors of
Quality Milk and Cream
3 Sheridan St. Tel. Lex. 2053

LOWELL

Donaldson's
for complete line of Father's Day and Graduation Cards
75 Merrimack Street on the Sunny Side

Lyle JEWELER LOWELL, MASS.
181 CENTRAL STREET
If my work pleases you, tell others; if not, tell me.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROBERTSON'S
Our Summer Shop
Large assortment of comfortable, colorful Summer Furniture at most attractive prices.
LOWELL, MASS.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Where will your fur coat be this summer?
LET POLLARDS TELL YOU
Store them in our new Fur Storage Vaults. Call 5181 for further information

Store Your Furs in
Cherry & Webb's
CERTIFIED COLD STORAGE
LOWELL 7661

LYNN

"The House for Service"
Furniture
Everything in the latest designs
A Complete Home Furnishing Establishment
W. B. GIFFORD
97-99 Market Street

Women's and Misses'
PLAY SUITS
Plain colors, stripes, border prints. Spun rayon, chambray and seersucker. Navy, green, luggage, red, brown and powder blue.
Sizes 10 to 20— 38 to 44 **$2.98 to $4.98**
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737

We have many Gift Suggestions for
FATHER'S DAY
★ Featuring the things fathers really appreciate
Lonvals
328 UNION STREET

GRADUATION GIFTS
Beautiful Gifts in Fine Jewelry for the Modern Youth
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jewelry
UNION COR. BUFFUM STREET

FOR FATHER
Adam Straws, Arrow Shirts and Ties, Hickok Sport Belts and Braces, Manhattan Slack Sets, Whitney and Adam Polo Shirts, Interwoven Hose, Wembley Ties.
M. A. Roberts Men's Wear
128 Munroe St., Cor. Washington St.

Youth World
Serving the Youth of Lynn
547 UNION STREET
Complete Children's Outfitters
Specializing in Layettes
IN CENTRAL SQUARE

MALDEN

Studio Couches
$29.95
RUDERMAN'S
66 High St. Medford | 42 Ferry St. Malden | 544 Main St. Melrose

AT KOTZEN'S
BETTER FURNITURE AT LOWER PRICES

See our display of summer furniture.
Complete showing of RCA VICTOR, PHILCO, ZENITH, FADA, and EMERSON RADIOS
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 Main St. Malden Sq.
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW SUMMER DRESSES
$3.95—$5.95—$7.95
Gordon's
WOMEN'S SHOP
193 PLEASANT STREET MALDEN

SUNDAY FATHER'S DAY JUNE 21st
Make "Dad" Happy
"Arrow" Shirts "Hickok" Braces
"Stetson" Hats "Interwoven" Sox
"Botany" Ties "Palm Beach" Suits
And Other Nationally Advertised Products
BAKER'S
The Apparel Shop That's on the Square
440 MAIN STREET MALDEN SQUARE

A Wide Selection of Practical
FATHER'S DAY GIFTS
Don't forget your Dad on
SUNDAY, JUNE 21

BENOIT-DUFF CO.
MEN'S AND BOYS' DISTINCTIVE CLOTHING
95 Pleasant Street, Malden

JUNE . . .
a month of Special Values at
JOSLIN'S
Look for Important Savings in Every Department of the Store

Russo's RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 5200
461 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 5252

FATHER'S DAY—JUNE 21
We have a wide selection of
GIFTS FOR FATHER
Jewelry, Watches, Fountain Pens and Eversharp Pens and Pencils
All Makes of Electric Razors
GEORGE DOWNIE, *Jeweler*
28 Pleasant Street, Malden

MARLBORO

GEORGE W. WALLACE
Reliable Plumbing and Heating
51 Witherbee Street, Marlboro, Mass.
Tel. 1135

MORSE'S DRUG STORE
for
Hood's French American Ice Cream
The gold seal of Ice Cream quality
112 Main St. Tel. 375 Marlboro, Mass.

MEDFORD

CHAPMAN BROTHERS
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
High Grade Auto Tops and Upholstery
DUCO SPRAYING
Official Inspection Station
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. MYStic 0727

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
DON'S SERVICE STATION
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYStic 1895
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

Pearl Hardware
Kitchenware, Builders' Supplies
Paints, Oils, Glass, Radios
Garden Tools
Sanding Machines for Rent
427 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0147 WEST MEDFORD

Medford Central Market
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT and VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store with Reasonable Prices
Telephone Mystic 3630
20 Salem St. Terms Cash

K. W. GERRITSON
Jeweler
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Gifts for All Occasions
5 Riverside Avenue Medford Square
Tel. Mystic 6988 See us today

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WARD'S SHELL SERVICE
860 MAIN STREET
Washing, Lubrication
Simonizing
Goodyear Tires and Tubes
Battery Service
TELEPHONE MELROSE 1649

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE
(Continued)

OUR GARDEN SHOP
158 ESSEX STREET
Come in, browse around. There is no parking problem on Essex Street
Fertilizer—Seeds
Garden Tools—Coal—Oil
C. B. & F. H. GOSS, Inc.
Tel. 0794—0795

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed, and delivered to your home.
Telephone Ston 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

93 Maple Street
Since 1869
The Casey Florist Company
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

Summer Confections
Hopkins
Ice Cream Luncheon

Lady May Shop
Summer Women's Wear
Novelties, Bags and Linens
489 Main Street Mel. 2130-M

"Keep him smiling"
TIES and SHIRTS for FATHER on JUNE 16
ALECK'S
We treat you ☐ all year ○
406 MAIN STREET TEL. 3532-R

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

ENJOY THE FOODS AT
Gulf Hill Parlors
LUNCHEONS — DINNERS
AFTERNOON TEA
Delicious Fancy Pastries
596 Pleasant St. (Opp. the Library)
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
SWANSEA STATION—
Route 6, Providence Highway
MATTAPOISETT STATION
Route 6, Cape Highway
Ice Cream, all flavors—Sandwiches
Open April until October

Gulf Hill Dairy
Dairy Lunch Room
Open All Year
GRADE A MILK
BUTTERMILK
HEAVY CREAM
ICE CREAM
GULF RD., SOUTH DARTMOUTH, MASS.

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Dial 2-2212
Prompt Delivery

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEW BEDFORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Complete Food Store
Meats—Fish—Fruit
Vegetables
Bakery Specials Daily
704 Purchase St. Phone 5-7821

NEW BEDFORD STEAM DYE HOUSE
A. H. BENNETT, Proprietor
Cleaners and dyers with a reputation for good work and service since 1886.
43-45 Hunter Street Phone 6-8262

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Telephone 332 30 State Street

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

Dresses for All Occasions
Carefully selected
Personal attention given to your needs
SALLY WHEELER
831 BEACON STREET
S. S. Pierce Co. is next door
Sizes 12-42—16½-22½

FUEL OILS
COKE ● COAL
Oil Burner Service
LUTHER PAUL CO.
BIG. 0590-0591

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE

"A Shade Better"
NEWTON AWNING CO., Inc.
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
PORCHES SCREENED
861-865 Washington Street LAS. 4853

PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. BIG. 7997

FENCING
All Types
Lumber for Repairing

PITTSFIELD

WALK-OVER KOOLIES
Cool as a dip in the pool
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 North Street

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAFT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

Pittsfield Milk Exchange
INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue Tel 2-1561

Esso
MOTOR FUELS and LUBRICANTS
Batteries and Accessories
R. G. DANIELS
135 South Street Tel. 9575

SEARS
for savings on everything the whole family needs
Furniture—Kitchen Equipment—Curtains
Paint—Tools—Clothing, etc., etc.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

WHITE ROSE *Quality Foods*
From Garden, Orchard and Sea
HARRY BOYD'S
The Home of Good Things to Eat
"A BUTLER STORE"
Dial 6553 128 South Street

TYDOL GASOLINE
Goodyear Tires Willard Batteries
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Centre Sts. H. S. Babbitt

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

How Long Can You Run Your Car?
Our factory trained mechanics can best answer that. Only genuine Chevrolet parts used.
Woodwards Chev. Co.
Bin 9200 426 Adams St., Milton

The Wollaston Greeting Card Shop
17 BEALE STREET
Remember your friends who are being married, having anniversaries or graduating. Father's Day, June 21st, is important to Dad, although he may not admit it. Let him know it is important to you, too.

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

Dorothy Benham

Millinery
Waltham, 443 Moody St. Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave. Malden, 147 Pleasant St. Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

Sunday Is Father's Day

We're ready with the grandest group of gift-ideas you've seen. Over 150 famous brands from which to choose.
REMICK'S

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA 2100

TALBOT-QUINCY CO.
Thirteen Eighty Seven Hancock St.
Remember Dad
FATHER'S DAY, JUNE 21
Interwoven Stockings, Manhattan Shirts and Pajamas, Polo Shirts, Stetson Hats, Neckties.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

PHONE TODAY
FOR BETTER LAUNDERING
PRESIDENT
5000
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
100 QUINCY AVENUE 37 TEMPLE STREET

Gifts
For Graduation, Weddings and Birthdays
Many beautiful patterns in Towle Silverware
(Sole Agent in Quincy)
WILLIAM E. FRITZ
Jeweler
1543 Hancock Street

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

TORRE'S PAVILION
Lemon Sherbet
Reading and Wakefield Line

THORNDIK'S
Main St. and Haven St.
Give Dad a Botany Tie Father's Day
Reading 0812-M

SALEM

CLARK & FRIEND
225 Essex Street, Salem, Mass.
Headquarters for Men's Summer Clothing
PALM BEACH SUITS
WHISPER WATE SUITS

SHARON

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
8 Shepherd Court
Telephone Sharon 2181

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision. PHONE SHARON 191

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★Star Market Co.★
BETTER MEALS for LESS!
The Star Market is never knowingly undersold on quality! Lowest everyday prices on all nationally-famous foods.
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQ.

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Oil Burners
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

LIFE AUTOMOBILE FIRE ACCIDENT PLATE GLASS BURGLARY COMPENSATION LIABILITY
Realtors WEDGWOOD Insurance
17 COLLEGE AVE. PHONE SOM 0781
A. B. & L. K. DAVIS SQUARE SOMERVILLE, MASS.

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
DREIKORN'S BAKERY
792 STATE STREET

ALBERT COLLINGS
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic Wallpapers—New Ceilings
Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. Tel. 3-5231

R-U-G-S
Steam Cleaned, Shampooed, Repaired and Stored—Feathers and Mattresses Renovated
Springfield Steam Carpet Cleaning Co.
504 St. James Avenue Tel. 2-8113
F. M. SAVAGE, Prop.

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

TAUNTON

FURNISHINGS for MODERN HOMES
Linoleum and Floor Covering Specialists
BOSTOCK FURNITURE COMPANY
10-12 Trescott St. Taunton, Mass.
"Your Store"
TELEPHONES 3421 and 3422

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery
Anderson Florists
Flowers of Distinction
210 MOODY STREET, WALTHAM
Tel. 1843

WATERTOWN

It's Good Because It's Woodland's
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave. WAT 3818

WELLESLEY

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendsler's
Try Our LUNCHEON *Specials*
Ice Cream and Candies
Community Theater Building

VACATION NEEDS
Even if you stay home or go away.
Deck Chairs
Camp Fire Equipment
R. V. Yeomans Hdwe. Co.
Wellesley Hills Sq. Tel. Wel. 2566

WEYMOUTH

NOW—6 Convenient Offices
Quincy, Wollaston, North Quincy, Weymouth, East Weymouth, South Weymouth
GRANITE TRUST COMPNY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Beautiful
GRADUATION GIFTS
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	O	N	Y	X		V	A	N	E	
C	U	T		I	C	E		E	S	S
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A		S	H	E	L	L	E	Y		I
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12

ENGLAND

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TEL. 2010

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

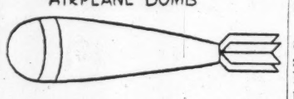
Did You Ever Wonder

Why Bombs Are Streamlined but Bullets Are Not?

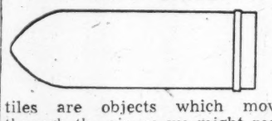
Streamlining for such moving objects as automobiles and trains is a valuable aid in reducing the amount of power required to propel the object at a given speed. This is accomplished by minimizing or eliminating the eddies and partial vacuum behind the object as it moves through the air, which act as a drag, impeding the forward progress of the object.

Bombs, shells, and other projec-

AIRPLANE BOMB



ARTILLERY SHELL



tiles are objects which move through the air, so we might reasonably expect streamlining to be applied to their shapes to facilitate their flight to the target. So we are not at all surprised to find that airplane bombs and certain slow-speed types of projectiles have more or less streamlined figures. Artillery shells and rifle bullets, however, are found still to be flat-based and free from any new curves to give them streamlining.

At first glance this might seem to indicate a need for alertness on the part of ordnance designers and a modernizing of the shape of bullets and shells. This, however, is not the case.

Due to a peculiar characteristic of the behavior of gases, including air, ordinary streamlining ceases to be effective at speeds in excess of the speed of sound in air, which is about a mile in 5 seconds or in the neighborhood of 700 miles an hour.

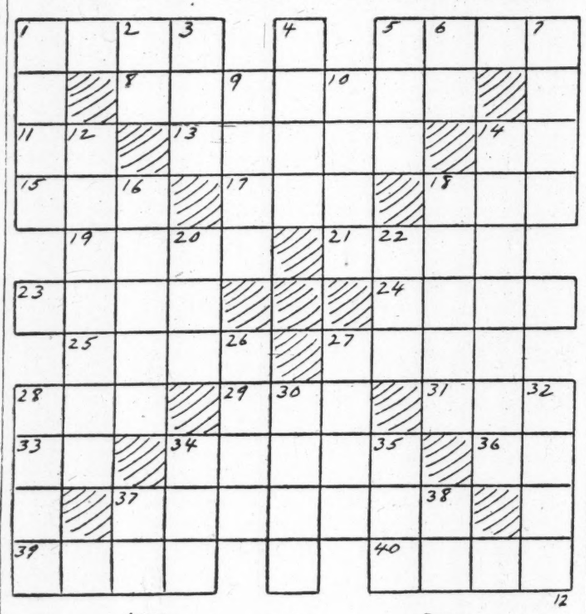
Artillery shells and rifle bullets all travel faster than the speed of sound and consequently streamlining would be useless, for the projectile moves too fast for the air to close in behind it, regardless of the projectile's shape.

The only practical aid to flight that shell shape can provide, at least so far as has yet been discovered, is to sharpen the point of the projectile a bit, so the missile can needle its way cleanly through the impeding atmosphere.

It is possible, of course, that some day a special sort of "super-streamlining" for objects traveling at speed in excess of the speed of sound may be worked out, but until that time comes we can expect our shells and bullets to be starkly plain, lacking the shapely curves and vanes which now characterize the airplane bomb.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

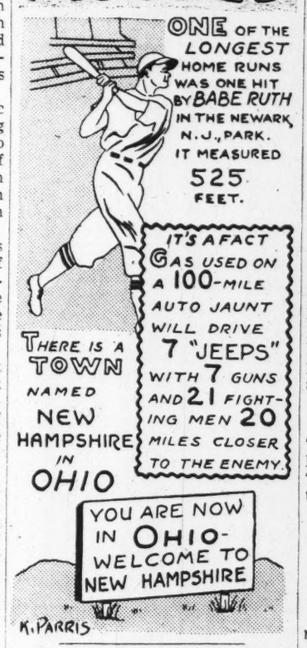
1—Bird of what color is sought by Tyltyl and Mytyl?
8—Would you ride, knit, or tame an afghan?
8—What English poet wrote "The Angel in the House"?
11—What was 8th State to join the Union (abbr.)?
13—What bay indents west coast of Florida?
14—Exist.
15—Juice of plants is what?
17—What is name of a French winter resort?
18—In golf, what is a hole made in one stroke?
19—Young woman is called what?
21—What did Simple Simon use to try to catch dickey-bird?
23—What river separates West Virginia and Ohio?
24—Who is Mr. Spenlow's daughter in "David Copperfield"?
25—What is sometimes used for making cameos?
27—What is the arm of a windmill?
28—What is a division or segment?
29—What is water in a solid state?
31—What suffix forms feminine nouns?
33—Upon.
34—Where is Burgos?
36—Salvation Army (abbr.).
37—Who wrote "Ode to the West Wind"?
39—What is first name of heroine of "Green Bay Tree"?
40—What Swiss patriot refused homage to tyrant Gessler?

Down

1—Who is central figure in Winston Churchill's "Coniston"?
2—Aloft.
3—Salpicon is something to eat, row, or don—which?
4—What Jane Austen heroine weds Mr. Knightley?
5—What is a long-tailed ape of Indian region?
6—If you were in Mobile, Ala., in what direction would you travel to reach Tuskegee (abbr.)?
7—According to Franklin, what "is the stuff life is made of"?
9—What is signal for extinguishing all lights in soldiers' and sailors' quarters?
10—What is singular of "opera"?
12—What is Beverly's surname in "Beverly of Graustark"?
14—Mrs. Leslie Carter was celebrated as what?
16—If you emulated Eugene Fromentin, would you paint, fight, or write?
18—Unaccompanied.
20—What is a Chinese sauce for fish?
22—What is a city of Oklahoma?
26—Who was Aztec god of sowing?
27—What is made of a gauzy material?
28—What would you get from a colliery?
30—What is young of bovine family of quadrupeds?
32—Would you tame, wear, or sail a garookuh?
34—Timid.
35—What is any device for catching?
37—Sergeant-at-law (abbr.)?
38—What is a pronoun used in Bible?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

FACTS and FIGURES



In Lighter Vein

Hard Wheat

"I wish to complain," said the bride haughtily, "about the flour you sold me. It was tough."

"Tough, ma'am?" asked the grocer.

"Yes, tough. I made a pie with it, and my husband could hardly cut it."—Grit.

Light Dusting

Dick, aged three, did not like soap and water. One day his mother was trying to reason with him.

"Surely you want to be a clean little boy, don't you?" she said.

"Yes," tearfully agreed Dick, "but can't you just dust me?"—Gorman (Texas) Progress.

Daily Anecdote

Forward!

The great painter, Millais, progressed in his art, not by reflecting overlong upon what he had accomplished, but by keeping himself constantly occupied with the planning and execution of new works.

On one occasion a visitor, after examining one of the Millais masterpieces, remarked to the artist, "I wonder you can bear to part with your pictures."

"Oh, that's not difficult at all," replied the painter, with a laugh. "I am like a hen who has laid an egg. I say 'Come and take it away.' Then I start upon another one."

A Verse for Today . . .

And if thy brother be waxen poor, . . . then thou shalt relieve him; yea, though he be a stranger, or a sojourner.
—LEV. 25:35

Who Is This?

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

This American man of letters was the son of a farmer and country doctor. You have undoubtedly seen pictures of him with his hair worn very long to enhance his artistic countenance. His tastes were always in the direction of literature, rather than farming, first as a school teacher and finally as an editor. While on a visit to London in 1890 he met William Morris and came home to start the Roycroft Press in New York State.

(Score . . . . 100)

He was born in Bloomington, Illinois, and obtained his education from the "University of Hard Knocks," although he received an honorary degree from Tufts College. He was among those who perished when the Lusitania was sunk on May 7, 1915.

(Score . . . . 75)

This man is well known for his "Scrap Book" as well as many of his own writings which include "Little Journeys" and "A Message to Garcia."

(Score . . . . 25)

(Answer Appears Elsewhere on This Page)

Our War Effort

Our determination to destroy must be matched by an equally strong determination to build, and this tremendous constructive effort that must follow victory will require as much courage—as much careful planning—perhaps no less material sacrifice and certainly more tolerance and understanding—than the military struggle on which our present energies are concentrated. We must see to it that the world we build is a world for everybody.

Dr. Walter Nash
Minister to the U. S. from New Zealand

Who Is This?
Answer: Elbert Hubbard

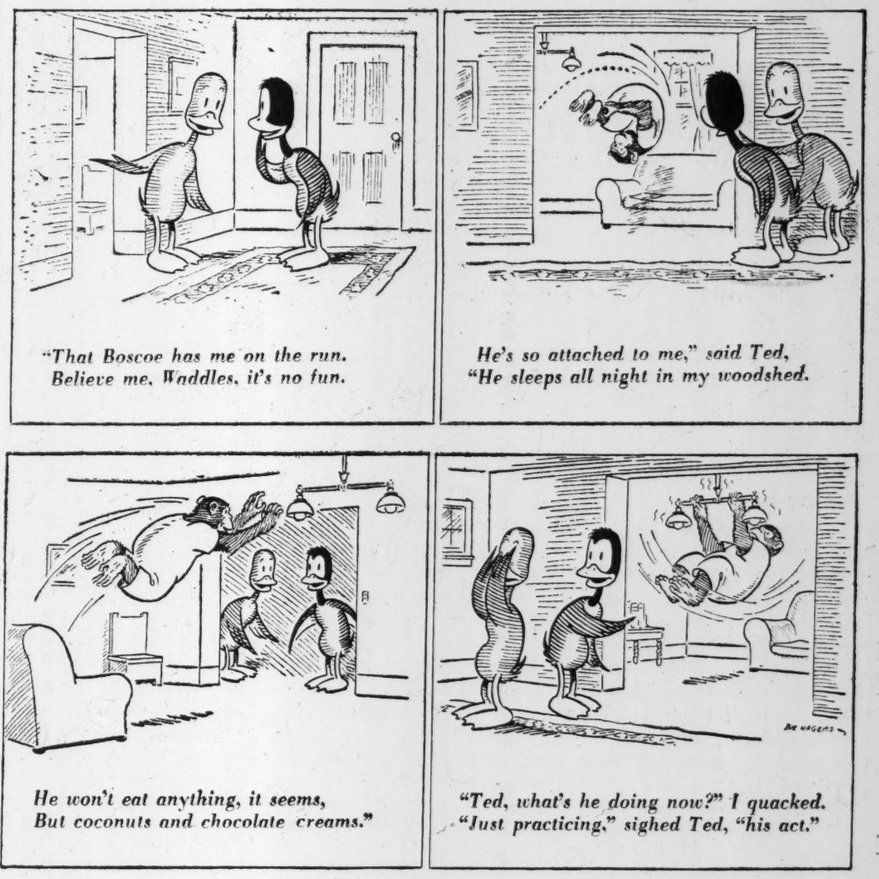
Just for Fun— *Reamer Keller*

"My mother would like to borrow a cup of nickels."

Daily Quotation

Do the work that's nearest,
Though it's dull at whiles,
Helping, when you meet them,
Lame dogs over stiles.
—CHARLES KINGSLEY

The Adventures of Waddles—*"Greatest of Ease"* By THE HAGERS



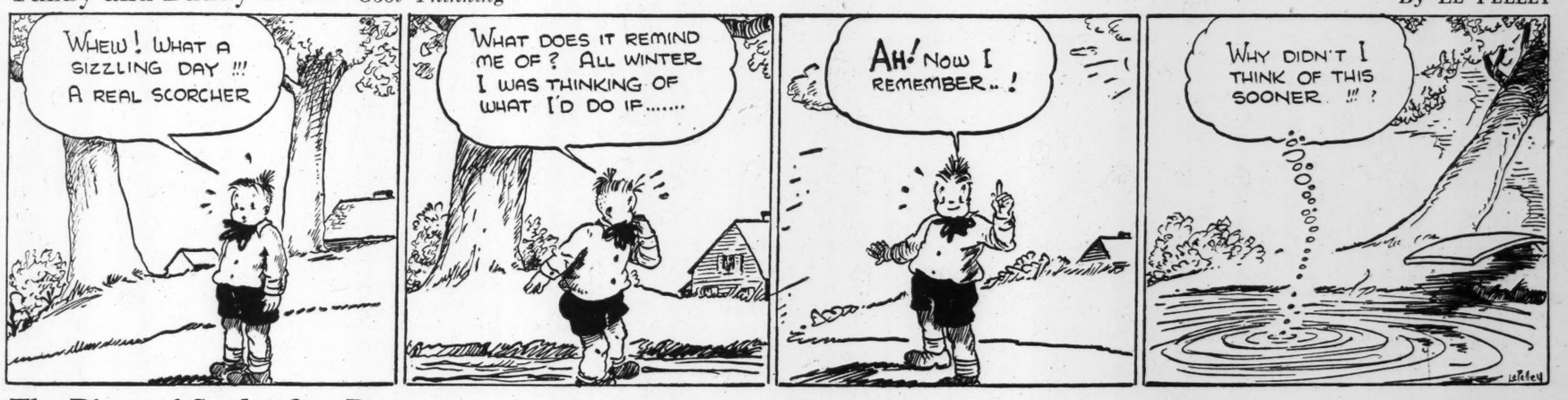
"That Boscoe has me on the run. Believe me, Waddles, it's no fun.

He's so attached to me," said Ted, "He sleeps all night in my woodshed.

He won't eat anything, it seems, But coconuts and chocolate creams."

"Ted, what's he doing now?" I quacked. "Just practicing," sighed Ted, "his act."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Cool Thinking* By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*"Smart Dog"—He Meant Me!* By RODGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Russia Enlists for the Peace

On the Russian front the United Nations have just won a victory surpassing anything Hitler has achieved in his Drang nach Osten. The British-Soviet mutual assistance pact and the Roosevelt-Molotoff agreement solidify the tremendous reshifting of world power which Hitler so blunderingly set in motion when he attacked Russia a year ago. They crystallize for the war and probably for the peace the collective security system gradually forged out of the United Nations by the hammer blows of Axis aggression.

For years before the war started, the big question was whether the war machine built by the Nazis would move east against the Soviet or west against France and Britain. At Munich it appeared to be turned east. But when Britain, morally outraged by the seizure of Bohemia and awaking to the scale of Nazi ambitions, surprised Hitler by supporting Poland and Rumania against a continuation of Germany's movement east, Hitler hastily sought to immobilize Russia while he turned back to the west. From April to August of 1939 Britain and France strove to hold Russia in a coalition against the Nazis. Their failure was the signal for war. The success of Britain and America now holds the promise of winning the war and the peace.

The 1939 effort broke down because Russia, doubting both the good intentions and the power of allies who had been neither friendly nor strong, wished to erect her own Maginot Line of buffer states. When the British refused to agree to Moscow's plans for absorbing the Baltic States, negotiations broke down. In 1942 there was for some time great danger of failure for the same reason. The Russians, seeing little official disposition in Britain or America to open up a western front by a real land invasion, were unwilling to think of peace aims which left them no buffers.

Behind the scenes in every chancellery the big question was, How can Russia ever fit into the United Nations peace aims outlined in the Atlantic Charter? Could Moscow ever agree to "no territorial aggrandizement" and no interference in the internal affairs of her neighbors? Even among the Allied peoples who fully appreciated that Russia was doing the most active and effective fighting against Hitlerism many could not forget deep ideological differences.

In Europe every United Nations effort to win more active opposition to the Nazis from peoples having no love for their "new order" met the question, But if Hitler falls, what will stop the Communizing of Europe? Poles, Czechs, Swedes, not to mention the enslaved Balkan peoples, had one very concrete question, "Where will the Russian border be in your new Europe?"

Every victory for the United Nations only accentuated the questions. The closer came the prospect of peace the sharper became the problem of Russia's place in it. It was no secret among close observers that London, feeling the near impact of the fighting and realizing fully the value of Russia's help, was troubled about rejecting Moscow's ideas for buffer states. Washington, fully informed about the conduct of British-Russian negotiations, finally added assurances about a second front. These—backed by the convincing evidence of British-American supplies on the Kharkov front and the RAF's 1000-plane sweeps—helped to resolve the impasse.

Indeed, it is the very great and real amelioration of feeling as between Russia and her western partners which is the best guarantee that the new agreements will be effective in winning the war and the peace. It would be folly to expect from this change any such fundamental partnership as exists between English-speaking and democratic peoples themselves, but the war has proved that the affinities of self-defense are stronger than the antipathies of political doctrine. The urgencies of war have awakened so much mutual appreciation between the peoples of Britain, Russia, and the United States as to put much substance behind pacts for continuing the partnership to win the peace.

A Friendly Hum

There's a steady, purring hum over the fields and gardens. It is not the insistent, droning buzz of high-flying planes among the cloud-banked highways of the skies.

It's a softer, friendlier accompaniment to the rollicking arias of the meadow larks and the cheerful hail of the bob whites. It's the cello section of the garden symphony, the rich undertone for the composite orchestration of Oriental poppies, peonies, and irises.

It's low-pitched, restful music in the [illegible]s of red clover and in the daisy-[illegible]d meadows. One hears the gentle song in upland fields and boulder-studded pastures as the honey gatherers go their persistent way among the blossoming grasses.

This is the season of the bees. From dawn until sunset they are busy at their appointed tasks. They make music during sunny hours as they store up food for the time of winter and pollinate man's fruits and flowers. Amid sounds of a grimmer nature, their friendly hum brings a cheering message.

Not a Tea Party

With many thousand American women having applied for the 450 commissions in the new Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, it is not surprising that rumors should have arisen of promised favoritism, exertion of political influence, and undue attention to social prestige. Perhaps it is well that these misgivings were voiced in advance of the selection for commissions. They have afforded Government officials an opportunity not only to refute the possibilities of any choice being made except on the basis of merit, but have aroused those responsible to the necessity of making doubly certain that there shall be no grounds for such criticisms after the selection boards have acted.

As one recruiting officer has declared, the women officers are not being invited to a tea party. They are being enlisted to serve in responsible positions, calling for leadership, moral character, tact, experience, adaptability. These and other essential qualities, plus ability proved during the period of training at Fort Des Moines are declared to be, and should be, the chief considerations underlying the appointments. The boards which are to select the officers should not be influenced by political pressure, personal favoritism, or class prejudice.

Volunteer Land Corps

The speed and enthusiasm with which the Volunteer Land Corps has already recruited almost 2,000 boys and girls for service on farms this summer, is a testimony not only to the zeal and labor of the V. L. C. staff but to the eagerness of young people to have a hand in the war effort and to bear their personal share of the burden. Thus far the principal operations have been in the northeastern United States, but as methods are worked out, the activity may become nationwide.

In the process of development it is important that adequate routine safeguards be applied in even so praiseworthy an experiment. The plan of such an organization should include protection both of the recruit and of the farmer; it should include some provisions against exploitation of low-cost labor to the detriment of the experienced farm worker; it should assure good moral surroundings and provide for assimilating the recruit into the life of the rural community.

In the very early stages of the project, as officials of the V. L. C. will concede, not enough attention was given to fundamentals of child placement and child welfare in proportion to the publicity given to the undertaking. Many such faults of method have now been corrected. But there still seem to be too few experienced field workers investigating the farms, and there is some question whether the corrections have been made in time to produce the desired safeguards this year.

One highly useful precaution is for parents whose children enlist in the Corps to make sure they are given full information about the farm to which the child is going, and the name and address of the field worker responsible for the child. This information the V. L. C. is glad to supply

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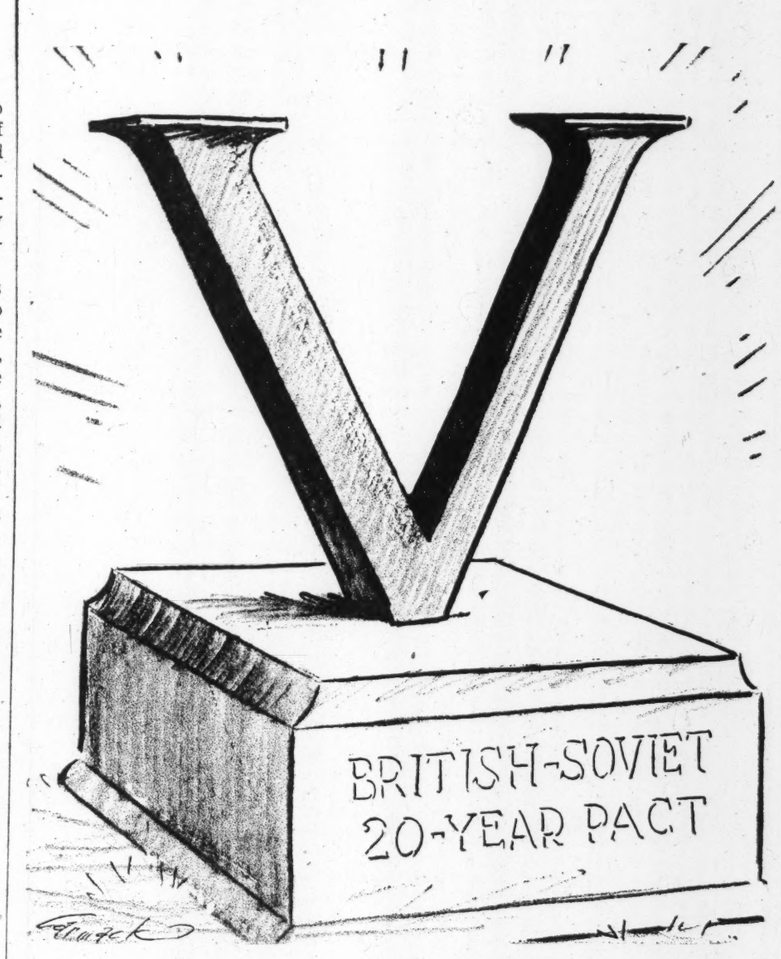
Many of us doubtless look forward to the time when "swing" means neither a performance by a jazz band nor some phase of a work-shift at an arms plant, but something that used to hang down from the limb of a widespreading tree.

Uncle Mordecai Blethers, who for forty years shook his head at the sight of an automobile, now is willing to admit—since one is parked in his barn for the duration—that they have come to stay.

Mother's Day is legion, including the day he first went to kindergarten, the day he graduated, the day he soloed.

A Concrete Foundation



Down the Middle of the Road

On Escapism

By Erwin D. Canham

There are still plenty of Americans who say: "I'm awfully tired of the war. I just don't bother to read about it any more. And I switch the radio off when all this war talk comes on." These are literal and conversational quotations from individuals, heard within the past week.

Taken at their face value, such remarks would be almost incredible. Actually, of course, the state of thinking of these Americans is not so bad as it seems. If it were, and if they made up a substantial part of the Nation, we would be in for the fate of France, or of Hong Kong and Singapore. Underlying such remarks are the following sentiments:

Some Americans are trying to express the profound truth that war is not the real and normal and proper state of man, must not be accepted as such, and must be ended as soon as a victory can be achieved which will be a victory for freedom and for man's precious heritages. By expressing their war-weariness, they are trying to avoid war-obsession. They seek to recall and keep fresh normal values. In that sense, they are quite right.

* * *

But other Americans do not express their abhorrence for war with any such constructive purpose in mind. They are seeking escape, not to a world of reality which may require stern deeds for its safeguarding, but simply escape to forgetfulness. They are little better than the opium-smoker or the individual who seeks to flee family cares and responsibilities through alcohol.

And many, perhaps most, Americans who give vent to war-weariness are not thinking at all. They are just emoting. When they wake up, they will know better. For the most part, probably they are doing their jobs in war work with reasonable zeal. But they do not realize the mental concentration and resolution which victory over this challenge of evil requires. They do not realize that we have no time to waste on escapism.

In times like these, there must of course be emotional, physical, and intellectual releases. There must be refreshment. But we are all enlisted for the duration, if we wish our country and our standards of values to survive, and it behooves us to seek our release and refreshment in useful work—mental or physical—in some field which will provide variety from our usual endeavors. There are vegetable gardens and wood-chopping—and, after all, we may as well keep the lawn mowed—for those who enjoy these classic escapes. They are useful, too. There is much war relief work to be done. There are countless home tasks which can be of invaluable help. And there is finally, and above all, the continuing and ceaselessly fruitful job of getting one's own thinking straight about the war and its meaning and challenge to the individual.

* * *

It is not so much our physical as our mental defection from the war effort which could be serious. Had British people, at any time since Dunkirk, given in to the war-weariness which must have tempted them sorely, their cause would surely have been in peril. Actually, the immediate and imminent threat to everything they held precious was so close as to prevent war-weariness and keep them from mental defection. The United States does not have the advantage of a physical adversary as close as twenty miles away, with his planes over all of our territory, potentially, at any hour of the day or night. If this were our case, there would be few Americans who would say they have given up reading and thinking about the war.

Thus it becomes necessary for Americans to sustain their war morale by harder means—by the spurs of thought rather than the dull inner ache of imminent peril. And the spurs of thought have to be renewed. Sometimes one wonders if they exist for some individuals at all. Take the United States Senator, for instance, who declared that after mature study he had decided that the rationing of sugar, gasoline, tires, or anything else was "all nonsense." That is just what a number of his constituents would like to think. But it was, of course, the height of fatuity. There are many things wrong about the rationing program, but to all familiar with the basic facts, there is no doubt that to a degree it is wise and needful.

All of us, in all conscience, wish the war did not occupy so much of the front pages and the radio hours. We all like to think of the realities of peace. We are determined to achieve them. But we can achieve them not through escape, but through victory. And to the task of victory, we must give everything needful, everything we have. The most important of our gifts will be our firm assurance that war is not the true state of man, not a desirable means to an end, but an enemy itself which must be conquered by our own effective action. The word was *action*.

The Bookshelf

"A Stitch in Time"

How true it is that advice freely given is regarded carelessly by those whom it might benefit. It is probable that Henry E. Ashmun, who has compiled a little book called YOUR LEGAL AND BUSINESS MATTERS (New York: John Day. $1.75), was inclined to agree with this until he was persuaded to believe that there are many who are willing to stop, read, and heed proffered warnings. This newspaper, it will be recalled, some time ago published a series of articles by the author under the title of "A Stitch in Time." These, or at least some of them, have been included in the book just published.

Mr. Ashmun has added considerably to that material, going at somewhat greater length into more complicated problems with which most of us have to deal from time to time. But he has wisely refrained from any intention of becoming the family lawyer. I would be inclined to regard him as a wise and friendly counselor who points out the mistakes either of commission or omission which prudent persons, even if not wise, may avoid by foresight and care.

It is necessary, occasionally, in estimating the value of treatises designed to encourage the layman to act as his own lawyer, to advise against such attempts. Of course it is generally understood that in important transactions such as the buying and selling, or even the leasing, of real estate, all the details must be passed upon by competent advisers. But there are safeguards to be observed in many of the affairs in which we casually engage. Mr. Ashmun has catalogued these and told us where the gaps and loopholes are often found in the "small print" which we seldom take the time or trouble to read.

The "stitch in time" which he advises us all to take usually is that dependable counsel which costs far less than the trouble and expense of defending or establishing our rights in the courts.

There might well be more books written by such men as the author, rather than by those who have shown that they have only a vague conception of the ordinary layman's recurring problems. In common experience the man who is his own lawyer in dealing with matters where the other party in interest is represented by designing sharpers or unprofessional legal experts, often discovers that he has an unwise person for a client.

If this little volume serves to prompt alertness and caution in conducting our ordinary day-by-day business transactions it will have accomplished about all the author intended. He is not acting as advance agent for any unfortunate lawyer out of a job.

F. L. P.

War Comes to the Trains

Once more our "grass-roots correspondent" has been out talking with everyday folk all over America and has come back to tell us in these columns how the people are taking over the fight for freedom.

By R. H. Markham

In a recent book, an American war correspondent graphically describes the destruction which Hitler's warplanes poured upon trains in Greece. In the United States, also, Hitler has profoundly affected the train service—even without bombing it. Traveling is becoming very difficult in many places. But both railroaders and passengers are heroically meeting the emergency. I had an especial opportunity to observe that in a 48-hour coach trip from Louisiana to Massachusetts.

Why are the trains so full?

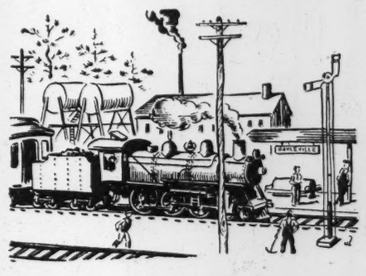
It is no military secret that ordnance plants, bomber plants, shell-loading factories, powder, T. N. T., and shipbuilding plants as well as war camps dot the whole United States. It is literally true that you can make no trip in the Middle West—or in any other region—without coming into a center of war production or war training. Most of the projects are new. A number have been completed, a few have hardly been started, a majority are under construction. So waves of construction workers come and go. In addition, multitudes of permanent production workers collect in the vicinity of plants as soon as they begin operation; and just now, also, with school out, many wives and children are moving out to join husbands and fathers engaged in war work.

* * *

In addition to all the millions of workers, there are also millions of soldiers and sailors. Because of climate, a large proportion of them are located in the Southern States. Many boys training in the Southwest army camps come from the Northeast, because there is where the larger part of the population of America is concentrated; also many war plants are in the Southwest. So, from the lower Mississippi River to the Potomac, the Hudson, and the James there circulates a constant "Gulf Stream" of people. To and fro along that route sweeps a deep, vast torrent of America's might and of America's will. It was my privilege to be caught in that flood and to be carried along by it for two whole days and nights.

Not all the time, of course, was I in the same seat. Five times I had to change trains and I sampled no fewer than eight different coaches. During most of the journey my train had seven or eight coaches and four sleeping cars. Some of the coaches were old and rather antiquated, because there are not enough good cars to hold the large and ever-growing stream of people. Most coaches had a capacity of eighty persons. Very few had reclining seats. Somewhat over half were air-cooled, or supposed to be. The weather was very hot, at times. In some of the coaches there were no washing facilities, in others no soap or towels. But if one were persistent enough and patient enough he could find a place in some car to wash. None had to go as long as forty-eight hours without rinsing off the coal dust.

The sleepers were delightful conveyances. All were spacious and air-cooled. They carried about twenty-four passengers each and



no one was crowded. To pass from a hot, congested, baggage-strewn, eighty-passenger coach into a cool sleeper was a treat. One had to do that in going to the diner. When he reached the diner he had to wait in line—a very hot, hungry line—a long time to get a place to eat, even though a majority of the coach passengers did not patronize it.

One must not for a moment imagine that the people in the crowded coaches represented a fringe or margin or sediment of the American nation. They were the nation; they were America. They were soldiers and sailors, they were workers and stenographers. They were young and strong and true and ardent. They embody the faith and will and courage and kindness of America. Also America's power. They are, literally, the hope of the world.

If you had gone through the seven or eight coaches of each train, and learned every passenger's story of the day, you'd have had an inspiring picture of American democracy and American patriotism. Several boys were going to Maine, quite a group was on its way to Brooklyn. The Bronx glowed from the faces and spoke from the tongues of one whole company; a young wife was going to a Virginia war center, several hardy couples got off at steel-making Birmingham, the Tennessee Valley's war plants called others, several were headed for New Jersey. America was there. That railroad is a shuttle, binding San Antonio, Texas, to Portland, Maine, bringing Boston's Italians to Arkansas' "Hillbillies" and New Hampshire's "Canucks" to their brother "Cajuns" in Louisiana's bayous.

At certain times of day—or night—we coach passengers looked rather disheveled and inelegant. We sprawled somewhat, squirmed much, lopped on each other, folded up, overflowed into the aisles, climbed back and forth over oblivious seatmates and in turn got climbed over. As you walked through the cars at 3 or 4 in the morning, you wondered how people could get in such shapes. Different persons worked out different methods of adaptation, that is of reducing themselves to inadequate sizes and inappropriate forms. Some folded up like a road map,

others resembled a half-open jackknife. Some let their heads project into the aisles; others their feet.

Soldiers often used the shock-of-wheat or gun-stack method, all leaning obliquely on one another; sailors would put two seats together and use the sardine method of compression.

* * *

In all this squirming and contorting and sighing, there was no note of distress or despondency, no bitter feeling of being left out. Just the opposite. Ardor and self-confidence predominated. Many of these young people were going home and had glowing little pictures in their minds of how they were to be met and what they would say and whom they would visit. Others were going to jobs. Still others were going to husbands who had jobs. A few of the girls had been out to see friends and were thrilled by happy memories; all seemed to be conscious that they were part of a great enterprise. They all "belonged."

There was but little complaining. Rather there was boasting or at least satisfaction. Some boys liked their camps, and others their jobs; one told of exploits in the air, another of feats on the ground. There was a good deal of helpfulness, and when the train vestibules or aisles filled up, the holders of seats often invited the standers to rest a while. They took spells in standing. As one said, "They sat in shifts."

Between Jackson and Meridian, Miss., a soldier across the aisle from me was talking to a young lady. She was going on to his city. He was getting off to go back to camp. They were just casual train acquaintances. The boy rather envied the girl's freedom to continue the journey toward his home. "I wish I were going, too," he said. "I'd love to see the 'little mother.'" That wish was neither posing nor weakness, but an expression of the deepest American sentiment, attachment to homes. That whole crowded, grimy train was a "homey" place. There were a good many young couples. There were more than a score of babies. There was a simple, intimate comradeship, of tremendous power.

That journey in this stream of young Americans was as a ride on the wave of the future. They went from the cotton of Texas to the pines of Maine. They passed through the swamps of Louisiana, over the yellow soil of Mississippi, along the red fields of Georgia, up the winding Tennessee, over the flowering Appalachians to the smooth sands of Long Island, discovering that their marvelously variegated land constitutes just a single united home for brothers. They had assembled from city tenement and lone farm cabin, from flaming forge and waving wheatfield, from Grecian islands and Norwegian fjords, but there they merged into one family, with one hope and one all-commanding task—victory. Such is the America that rides in the coaches this June.

Tomorrow Mr. Markham's subject is "Babies Are Soldiers"

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